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THE MUNCIE TIMES



Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

Also Serving... Anderson, Marion, Richmond and New Castle Communities.

Vol. 1 Number 10 - Oct. 3, 1991

"Whatever you do, strive to do it so well that no man living and no man dead and no man yet to be born could do it any better."

Times Publisher Returns To TV Roots



by John T. Lambkun

by John T. Lambkun

Bea Moten-Foster, publisher of this newspaper, will host her own daily talk show on local cable channel 9. Premiering Monday, Oct. 7, the show will be aired from 6 to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

The first show discusses the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas. Guests on the show will be Irvin Smith, president of the

Muncie NAACP, Ralph Vaughn, Director, Urban Enterprises Association of Muncie, and Juanita Crider, a BSU student (see her article in this issue of The Times).

The show will feature nationally-known television and radio personality Bea Moten-Foster. The focus of the show will be on Foster's interests and the concerns of the African American community of Delaware County. Foster said it will be up-beat. "One of our

concerns will be the youth of our community," she said.

Foster said, "We will be a combination of Oprah, Sally and Donahue, but in our own style. We will not duplicate any one else's show. I have been in this as long as some of them and I have gotten several compliments from fans across the country.

"I did a 30-minute live show with Sally Jessie Raphael a few years ago. I received thousands of letters from all

across the country. It was unbelievable. Many of the fans encouraged me to start my own show. I still have those letters. I have been doing a talk show for Channel 11 television for the past 2 years and during that time I have interviewed Julian Bond, Mayor Hudnut, Academy Award Winning actor Lou

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Rev. Williams Turns Anger Into Positive Force

by T.S. Kumbula

Hate festered within him when he was young. After all, he had reason to hate those Alabama white men who had lynched his father. And his mother's uncle. His maternal grandfather had also died at the hand of a white man.

Indeed the grandfather, Tom McDonald, had watched helplessly as his younger brother, then only 18, was tied to a stake by whites who "tossed a rope around his neck. They hanged him until he was not yet quite dead. They cut him down. Someone lit the fire.

"A lad of a boy pulled him toward the bonfire and threw him upon the dry wood, now aflame. The flesh of his brother burned....

McDonald's brother was turned into a human barbecue. McDonald himself would die at the hands of another white man. He had gone to a store to buy some black-eyed peas and pork. The storekeeper yelled at him, "What 'ya want nigger. Come on, come on coon, what 'ya want?"

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Parade, Floats, Precede Howard, Alcorn Match

The theme is "It's a Family Affair," as the 1991 Coca-Cola Circle City Classic Parade offers something for everyone. At 11 a.m. Saturday, downtown Indianapolis will strut to life with mascots, floats, cheerleaders, celebrities and some of the most ex-

citing marching bands in the country. The parade is open to the public.

The beautiful royal court consisting of Miss Circle City Classic, Miss Alcorn State University and Miss Howard University will add to the pageantry.

Rap group Public Enemy will be there. Singer Jermaine Jackson and "L.A. Law" actor Blair Underwood are grand marshalls.

There will be over 140 units, including 17 high school marching bands and 11 drill teams competing in a parade

day battle of the beat.

In a preview of the McDonald's post-game Battle of the Bands, the Alcorn State and Howard University marching bands will display their athletic antics throughout the parade. These colleges possess two of the most inno-

vative and exhausting marching bands in the nation.

More than a March, these two squads will shake, bake and shimie through the streets of Indianapolis.

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Editorial

Get Educated

Recently released figures make for depressing reading about the condition of African Americans. SAT scores are dropping. Blacks continue to face racial discrimination in the rental or purchase of real estate. According to Census Bureau statistics, one-fifth of the nation's children are poor, as are one-third of the nation's African Americans.

Is there any way out of this morass? Experts predict that rising poverty, which now affects 33.6 million people (almost one in seven), could lead to more ethnic and racial tension or strife and more crime. That does not auger well for the future of African Americans who are struggling to get out of the depths of poverty and deprivation.

It is time, therefore, to face some harsh realities. One of these is that the White House, for the past 11 years (and may continue that way after next year's elections) has been in the hands of a party and a president who believe that it is not the role of government to uplift people economically. That means people will have to look elsewhere for help, because little help will be forthcoming from the federal capital.

One area where African Americans can help themselves is through education. More resources need to go into the education of our chil-

dren because that is an investment in the future. It is distressing to see Muncie's two high schools, Central and Southside, graduate barely 80 Black students last June. Parents and the community, the clergy and the churches will have to become more involved in programs that ensure that more of our young people stay in school, graduate and then go to college.

We must work to eliminate the sports mentality syndrome: the belief by many young Black males that the only way out of poverty is by excelling in athletics and earnings hundreds of thousands (or even millions) of dollars as baseball, basketball and football stars or players. While pro sports have produced instant millionaires, it should be realized that only a minuscule number of good athletes are signed by sports teams every year.

The rest are left frustrated, denied instant fame and success. We should work to impress upon these young people that getting college degrees can at least assure them of professional jobs and steady, if unspectacular, incomes. Not everyone can become a Michael Jordan or an Ervin (Magic) Johnson. But many of them could succeed in school and earn enough to support and raise families and even afford decent homes.

Otherwise, our future as African Americans will remain bleak, if not worse.

Education offers a way out of poverty. No one can take education away from you. If you have a degree then you have a fall back position, if your sports career comes apart. Think about it.

Letters to the Editor...

Dear Editor

My Asiatic Brothers and Sisters; Ad-salaam alaikum, I come to you as a member of the lost tribe of Shabazz in this Western Hemisphere, after my search and reunion with my true identity.

I am only 19 years of age and of a dark complexion, hopefully as pure or close to the level of purity as our fathers from the East of long ago. I am presently incarcerated under a fixed term of 20 years in prison. I have been incarcerated for 9 months. I have sinned against Allah and know that this is in no way justifiable.

This is the reason I am speaking to you today. I feel that you, too, my young brethren, are open prey to this same cycle which I am experiencing. I thank Allah for placing me in a position of humility where I have had the time to discover Islam and knowledge of self.

No nation can prosper any way without pure knowledge of self. You, my young brethren, are the beginning of the prosperity of (so-called) Negroes in this hemisphere. Take precautions, my brothers and sisters, through the knowledge I am revealing to you. You can become a powerful people. This same knowledge has been hidden from us for 458 years by our slave-masters. It still is being hidden by their children.

Every other group on the earth has names that directly connect them to their region except for us.

We still bear the names of our slave-masters "Jim Jones." I know of no one from Africa named Jim Jones. Give up these slave-masters' names to start your independence.

For instance, when you hear the name "Lu-Chin," you automatically think of the Chinese, a nation of our Asiatic Brothers who demand respect.

Rightfully we still belong to our slave-masters. For if a woman marries into a man's name and they separate but never legally divorce, doesn't she legally belong to the man? So are we, as long as we bear their names.

Allah has opened my eyes to such things and commands me to teach you the same. The change is near. It has been prophesied for us to regain our earth, which our fathers of long ago built. "What once was again shall be," a 360-degree turnaround through knowledge, wisdom and understanding.

The Caucasians' prophesied 6000 years is up, all scientists agree. Forget integration. We shall rule in the hereafter. I have fulfilled part of my duty for Allah (God) in referring this to you.

Please just be wise, study your heritage.

"Bi-smi-llahi-r-rahmain-rahim." (In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.)

by Brian Coates (aka Kariem Ahmad Ali)

Thomas Could Surprise Bush

As a junior in college majoring in history, I view the resignation of U.S. Supreme Court Associate Thurgood Justice Marshall and the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas as an opportunity to witness history in the making. History is rarely played out without controversy. Thomas' nomination is no exception.

Thomas has been nominated by a conservative Republican president. Conservatives usually have a "strict constructionist" view of the constitution, i.e. they believe that the constitution should be interpreted literally and precisely. There is no doubt that President Bush and Thomas fall into this category.

As I watched portions of the nomination hearings I believe Thomas exhibited character true to the definition of a judge. Judge, as a verb, means to form an opinion through careful weighing of evidence. Thomas' personal views on abortion, criminal law, civil rights, etc... are important.

But instead of concern with his personal views we should be more concerned with his interpretation of the Constitution. When Eisenhower, also a conservative Republican, was president, he nominated Earl Warren as chief justice in 1953. Eisenhower was later quoted as saying this was one of the biggest mistakes he made as president.

(cont. on pg. 3)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Muncie Times accepts and publishes "Letters to the Editor" under the following conditions: The letter must include the writer's name, address and phone number where the writer can be reached during the day. Addresses and a phone numbers will not be published. If the writer wants the letter to be published under a pseudonym, that wish will be honored. However, the writer's full particulars must still be included on the letter, along with the suggested pseudonym.

Letters must be brief, preferably no more than 300 words long, and should, if possible, be typed and double-spaced. Hand-written letters will also be accepted. The Editor reserves the right to edit all letters for brevity, accuracy, taste, grammar and libel.

All correspondence should be addressed to: The EDITOR, The Muncie Times, 1304 N. Broadway, Muncie, IN 47303.

Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned UNLESS the writer includes a pre-addressed envelope and the correct postage.



Tony Brown's Comments

A Strong Two-party System Benefits Blacks

Today, it is widely acknowledged that a deliberate strategy of racial exclusion has transformed the Republican Party over the last 25 years into a party of whites.

The negative reaction of many Black people to the Republican Party and to Black people in the Republican Party must be understood in the context of what the Republican Party has become.

It has intentionally alienated Blacks and become a party of white people. With its "southern strategy," it has used code words ("quotas") and symbols (Willie Horton) to play on the racial fears of whites.

It has polarized the races and, since the 1960s, played a largely negative role for its own political gain.

But how did we arrive at

this point in the history of our political culture? After all, it was the Democratic Party that was all-white, the party of slavery, Jim Crow and state-enforced segregation.

The Republican Party was founded on May 9, 1854, in Ripon, Wis., to stop the expansion of slavery. The GOP is the party of Abraham Lincoln, the president who signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and the remarkable Frederick Douglass, a former slave who became a national hero.

Republicans in Congress were the architects of Reconstruction, a 10-year period of unprecedented political power for Blacks. They initiated the 13th Amendment, which outlawed slavery, the 14th Amendment, which guaranteed Blacks citizenship, and

the 15th Amendment, which extended the right to vote to former slaves, as well as the Civil Rights Acts of 1866.

How did Blacks move from the party that gave them civil and political rights to a previously all-white Democratic Party with a history of racist demagoguery, support for slavery and Jim Crow and tacit approval of lynching?

There is a tradition and philosophy, in eclipse since the adoption of the "Southern strategy" in the '60s, that exposes what is being done as contrary to what Republicanism stands for.

Having said that, what should Black people do? I suggest that a proper reading of history will answer that question.

The only time that Black people have ever been politi-

cally empowered was between 1936 and 1964. Prior to 1936, Blacks gave the Republicans nearly all their votes, out of a gratitude for freeing them from slavery, giving them citizenship and the right to vote.

After 1964, Blacks made the same strategic mistake with the Democrats—who now get close to 95 percent of the Black vote.

Because Blacks vote overwhelmingly Democratic, the Democrats can offer lip service and still count on the Black vote. And because Blacks have become an almost non-existent force in the GOP, Republicans can ignore them altogether. It's a political Catch-22 for Blacks.

We can solve this dilemma by doing what we did between 1936 and 1964, when both parties fell all over each other passing bills that benefited Blacks because—and this is the point—Blacks voted 65 percent Democratic and 35 percent Republican.

Therefore, the future of the race-based "Southern strategy," to win White votes, is actually in the hands of Black voters, not White Republicans. We can stop the "Southern strategy" in its tracks today, if 20 percent of Blacks voted

Republican or independent. And, simultaneously, we would change the candidates and the policies of the Republican Party—just as we stopped the Democratic Party from being an all-white party by joining it.

It's not about what either party will do for us (which is nothing); it's about what we will do for ourselves by intelligently using the two-party system.

TONY BROWN'S JOURNAL TV series can be seen on public television in your area.

Thomas Letter (from pg. 2)

Why? Because Warren put aside his personal views and judged according to the merits of the case. Brown vs. Board of Education 1954 is just one of the many landmark civil rights cases which he was influential in deciding.

Although many of us may disagree with Thomas' personal views and many of us don't look forward to a conservative majority on the court, maybe George Bush, when writing his memoirs, will be quoted as saying the Thomas nomination was the biggest mistake he ever made.

Juanita Crider

INTERESTING PEOPLE

ACCORDING TO HISTORIANS

MARY ELLEN PLEASANT

BETTER KNOWN AS 'MAMMY' PLEASANT, CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST, HOUSEKEEPER, BOARDING HOUSE PROPRIETOR AND KNOWN THROUGHOUT SAN FRANCISCO IN THE MID-1800s FOR HER FINE SOUTHERN COOKING SHE SERVED SOME OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL MEN OF THE 19th CENTURY IN HER BOARDING HOUSES. BORN A SLAVE ON AN AUGUSTA, GA. PLANTATION IN 1814. FREED BY HER MASTER AND GIVEN PASSAGE TO BOSTON. SHE MARRIED A WELL-TO-DO CUBAN WHOSE HOME WAS A MEETING PLACE FOR ABOLITIONISTS. HE DIED AND LEFT HER QUITE COMFORTABLE. THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH WAS ON AND SHE WENT TO SAN FRANCISCO. BECAME A HOUSEKEEPER FOR THE WEALTHY. A GOOD BUSINESS WOMAN SHE MADE MONEY IN THE STOCK MARKET. AIDED THE FREEDOM OF SLAVES AS AN AGENT OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. A FRIEND OF JOHN BROWN THE ABOLITIONIST, SHE OFFERED HIM \$30,000 FOR THE MOVEMENT (1858). 'MAMMY' WAS REFERRED TO AS THE 'MOTHER OF CIVIL RIGHTS.' HER LAWSUIT AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO STREET CAR CO. GAVE BLACKS THE RIGHT TO RIDE. SHE FOUGHT AND WON... BLACKS THE RIGHT TO TESTIFY IN THE COURTS. SHE BECAME THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BLACK VOICE IN CITY... AND BENEFACTOR TO THE POOR! 'MAMMY' DIED IN 1904 AT AGE OF 90. HER LIFE A MYSTERY TO HISTORIANS!



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Marshall "Major" Taylor

by Stanley Bibbs

In Avenues

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Schwinn. Huffy. Raleigh. Fugi. These are names which should be familiar to any biking aficionado. There is another name associated with bikes and biking which is not so familiar - but perhaps should be. The name is Marshall Taylor, or "Major" Taylor as he was known in his time. And the reason he should be familiar is because, at the turn of the century, the black Indianapolis native was once a world champion bicycle racer.

Born on Nov. 26, 1878, one of eight children sired by a father who worked as a coachman for a fairly well-to-do family, Taylor learned how to ride a bicycle through his friendship with the son of his father's employer. Taylor writes in his autobiography, *The Fastest Bicycle Rider in The World: The Story of a Colored Boy's Indomitable Courage and Success Against Great Odds*, that he was first introduced to that "dreadful monster prejudice" at the local YMCA, when he was not

allowed to join and participate in the activities with his white friend.

His father's boss decided to move to Chicago, but let Taylor keep the bicycle he had been using. The youth amused himself and his playmates by becoming what he describes as a "trick rider," doing various stunts on his bike.

Taylor attracted a great deal of attention at a bicycle shop where he took his bike to be repaired, when he performed some of his "tricks" for the store owner's benefit. Impressed by Taylor's antics, the store owner, Hay, put him to work sweeping and dusting in the morning and giving his exhibition of stunts in the afternoon.

Taylor's performances brought customers to the store. During his cleaning tasks, he noticed a gold medal in the store window which was the first prize in Indianapolis' annual 10-mile bicycle road race. The medal occupied his dreams, but little did Taylor realize that one day he would own it.

Taylor gained possession of the gold medal by winning the annual race, which was

considered at that time to be one of the city's "outstanding sporting events." He writes that his entry into the race was "an accident pure and simple," noting that Hay placed him at the starting line of the course as a joke. But, when Taylor "wobbled across the tape more dead than alive" he was 6 seconds ahead of his nearest competitor, and had earned his first racing win at 13.

Taylor's second race was in the summer of 1892, in Peoria, Ill. - which was then considered the mecca of bicycle racing. This time he came in third. The young man continued his association with biking by giving lessons on bike riding at a bicycle dealership. Taylor was initiated quickly into the bigoted ways of bike racing when he made the mistake of

bettering a white man's mark.

A prominent white racer of the time, in a special effort, set a record on the 1/5-mile track at Indianapolis. Some friends of Taylor sneaked him onto the track after the other racer had departed, and Taylor eclipsed the record. Chagrined that he had been allowed on the track, and that he had exceeded their efforts, the white racers barred Taylor "from ever competing again on any track in Indianapolis." But he seems to take great pride in pointing out that the record he established was not broken for as long as the track existed.

Taylor remained undaunted by such prejudices. He was a secret entry in a 75-mile race from Indianapolis to Matthews, Ind. He remained out of sight until after all of the

white racers had already started the race, and then he pedaled off after them.

When the other racers realized that he was competing, they threatened him with bodily harm unless he turned back. Taylor passed the other contestants easily, and "spurred on by such thoughts, I opened up the distance...to make doubly sure that none of them caught up to me," he relates. Taylor won that race. He was 16 at the time. Subsequently, Taylor started work at a bicycle factory managed by a man named Louis Munger. Munger developed a fondness for Taylor, and encouraged his development as a racer. But colleagues in Munger's

(cont. on pg. 11)

Lottery News



with
George
McGinnis



public.

But because the Lottery is subject to the Open Records Law, names and hometowns of winners are public information and must be released. The Lottery, however, may not use other types of winner information or photographs without written permission from the winner. Winners' addresses and telephone numbers are confidential and are never released.

In the case of very large winners from either our Lotto Cash or Lotto America game, the Lottery urges them to talk to the press at a press conference. This is because people genuinely want to know who the winners are and if the winners are from an area near them.

Although this is optional, we encourage big winners to participate to save them from having to deal with the media alone. Just before the press conference, we brief the winners on how to handle and deal with the media.

If you have a question or comment concerning the Hoosier Lottery, send it to: **Hoosier Lottery, Dept. CL, P.O. Box 6124, Indianapolis, IN 46206.** If we use your question in a column, you'll receive a free Hoosier Lottery hat.

Hoosiers Don't Pay State Taxes On Lottery Winnings

If you are an Indiana resident, all Hoosier Lottery prizes are exempt from Indiana personal income tax. If you are not an Indiana resident, you must check with your state and local tax authorities to determine any tax liability.

Under the federal income tax law, the Lottery must withhold 20 percent of all Lottery prizes valued at \$5,000 or more.

It is possible that some Lottery winners may have outstanding debts owed to the courts or to Indiana. The law requires that winners of prizes of more than \$599 receive the amount of their prize, less any such debt that is owed.

Indiana requires that the

Lottery turn over any winnings, if the individual owes any back child support, an outstanding debt to a state agency, or delinquent state taxes.

When the Lottery writes a check to pay a winner, the Social Security number of the individual is checked through a computer. If there is a match the check is then sent to the State Auditors' office.

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Experts Prefer Cottages At Children's Home

Patrick Riffe, counselor for boys at the Children's Home, said, "Basically, I have a genuine concern for the children placed here, a concern for their needs. They come from crisis situations and normally in the beginning they are scared.

"They need a friend who can listen, empathize with what they're going through.

"Most of the kids I come in contact with are generally great kids. It's their environment that has caused the placement.

I want to bring out positive traits and help develop their positive potential. That concern cannot be faked--kids see right through that."

Riffe, a former houseparent for the junior boys division, has a very strong bond with the boys he counsels. Not one to take his job as a 9 to 5 commitment, he can be seen on most weekends at the home, interacting with the kids.

"I'm the connecting agent for the courts, schools, parents--a facilitator of meeting

needs. The problem of that is that sometimes so many negative traits and circumstances have to be worked through, before you can get to the positive," Riffe said.

"The bottom line is reconciliation of family. Really both issues have to be addressed, the needs of the child and the needs of the parent (in some cases it may simply be the need to attend parenting classes to get back on the right track). The major goal for me is to see the child leave with

self-esteem. Many haven't been given the chance to see that they're O.K. - a positive, unique individual."

On the cottage concept for residents? Riffe said "I think it will help alleviate some aspects of institutional living by providing a more family-like structure. There will be house rules, as compared to institutional rules. I see the cottages as being super. I think it will help remove some of the stigma these kids are faced with."

Denise Smith, a shift supervisor and junior girls division houseparent, said in a report, "Depending upon who you are and your purpose for visiting the Children's Home, you will have varying impressions about the building. All visitors are greeted with the aroma of fresh-baked bread, which seems to cover the home like a consistent cloud drifting over from Colonial Bakery.

"It reminds you of a visit to grandmother's house. But if you are a young child, being placed there during the ebony hours, the aroma probably will not ease your fears. There are few people to greet you at that hour. Anxiety usually runs high in the haunted silence of the rooms you pass through. The same child arriving in the sunlight hours may be in awe, as they travel down the circular drive towards the stucco manor house.

"The child views the enormous front and side yards with playground equipment, other children riding bikes, playing tag and basketball on a caged court. They enter into the normal hustle and bustle of daily activities and have little time to take in much of the building's details.

"Passers-by on the highway have the impression of an old southern plantation, miles off the road. It is very odd how close the highway feels when you are sitting on the front porch. The distance is the same but the feeling is not."

For the staff and residents that live within her walls, we know just how feeble she really is. She has rooms that stretch out like arms to cradle and comfort or to confine, almost imprison, those who stay in the barracks-type dorms.



Judith Mays

"At bedtime she can be conducive to Freddy Krueger nightmares. It is not unusual to be visited by bats flying about. Your dreams are interrupted by the roar of trains across the highway.

"The metal wheels clang and screech frequently. You are ever-aware of their presence through the vibrating rattle of the windows until the last car passes and the building settles on it's foundation again.

"As if the trains are not enough, during the heating seasons you have to sleep with the clangs and bangs of the radiators struggling to keep water and heat flowing through the pipes. They sound like someone is standing beside your bed, beating on them with a skillet. Then there is the odor of overheated cooking oil that permeates the room, when the steam flows out. The winter breezes wisk in through 210 tall windows.

"Her ceilings have cracked and fallen down. Her walls are pockmarked and patched, and her floors have caved in. Her 1937 boiler does not keep up with the heating demands but is forced to try since her 1940 counterpart died 3 years ago. Her wiring cannot pull the load and frequently shorts, smokes, or sparks out. "She is 94 years old and she is crumbling fast. It is time to let her die with dignity and give birth to the Youth Opportunity Center."

Next issue: the last part of the series on residential care giving.

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"Glass Ceiling" Study is Released

"The time has come to tear down, to dismantle, to remove and to shatter the glass ceiling." - Labor Secretary Lynn Martin, Aug. 8, 1991.

The U.S. Department of Labor has now implemented an enforcement program aimed at removing barriers that block the progress of women and minorities in corporate America. This program came about as a result of a pilot project that reviewed nine Fortune 500 companies.

Martin said that the Labor Department's strategy for implementing the program - called the "Glass Ceiling Initiative" - has four goals: to educate its own officials in the

intricacies of corporate human resource issues; to encourage voluntary efforts within the corporate community to remove any barriers that may exist to the advancement of minorities and women into upper-level management positions; to conduct corporate management compliance reviews of government contractors; and to give public recognition and rewards to those contractors who have undertaken creative and effective programs to assure equal opportunity.

The term "glass ceiling" refers to artificial barriers based on attitudinal or organizational bias that prevent qualified minorities and women from advancing into middle and senior level management jobs. "If our end game is to compete successfully in today's global market," said Martin, "then we have to unleash the full potential of the American work force."

The Labor Department's study found that each of the companies reviewed had a level beyond which minorities and women had not advanced. In fact, this ceiling was at a much lower management level than first thought, and minorities were at lower levels in the work force than were women. Record-keeping and monitoring of equal access and compensation policies were noted as areas where companies should place additional emphasis.

The report pointed to several barriers to advancement of minorities and women in the companies surveyed. These included: recruiting practices that relied on word-of-mouth and employee networking; a failure to make affirmative action and EEO requirements

known to executive search and referral firms; unavailability of management development and training programs; and a lack of corporate accountability for EEO responsibilities among senior-level executives and corporate decision makers. "In conducting the glass

ceiling reviews, we found that we cannot generalize about corporate practices. Every company is different," Martin added. She said the Labor Department's goal is "to be the catalyst for change. We have not and will not act as personnel directors who dic-

tate from a distance who should be hired, fired, or promoted." *Reprinted from Commerce Clearing House, Inc.*

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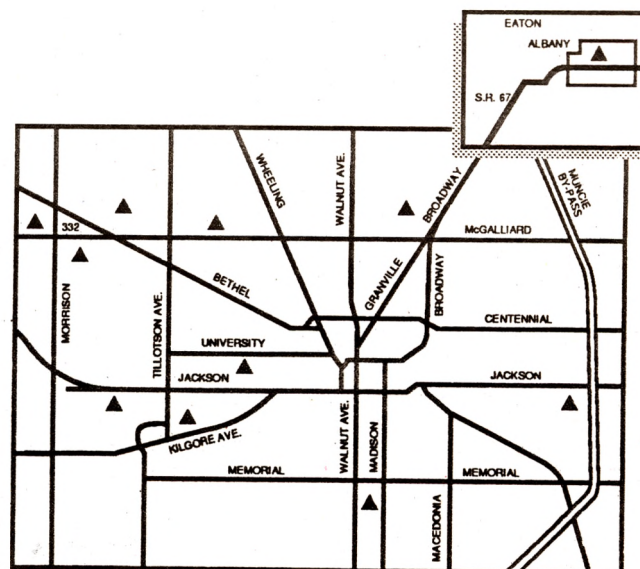
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- ▲ Bethel Avenue Office (at Marsh Supermarket)
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- ▲ Kilgore Avenue Office
- ▲ Madison Street Office
- ▲ Muncie Mall Office (at drive-through)
- ▲ Northwest Office
- ▲ Village Office
- ▲ West Jackson Street Office (at Marsh Supermarket)
- ▲ Village Pantry (332 & Morrison Road)
- ▲ Wal-Mart



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Cynthia Reed

Ten months after its inception, this newspaper is gaining a lot of ground, doing what no area newspaper--past OR present--has ever done. That is identifying and applauding the progress of African Americans in East Central Indiana.

Although we may have some non-believers out there, the diversity of The Muncie Times and its willingness to accept people as they are is beneficial to all ages.

black in this neck of the woods. Now who, in their right minds, wouldn't be in favor of being a part of this historic publication? In East Central Indiana who would want to snub their noses in the face of an overwhelming success story such as that portrayed by the Muncie Times? It's difficult to fathom any intelligent business owner, drawing a large number of beautiful,

dark-skinned descendants of kings and queens into his doors, who would even hesitate to support such a paper. Well, just thought your inquiring eyes wanted to know. There are some people who live in the Stone Age of American society, who think this paper "just ain't good enough."

Any business owner who purposely will not participate in recognizing a community whose citizens are worthy of recognition, by refusing to advertise in a culturally sensitive newspaper, does not have

any interest in the future development of that community.

If you investigate the advertisers found in past issues of The Times, you will notice that there are three moderately-sized businesses, close to the heart of The African-American community, that don't give two piddles about anything except our money.

Let me introduce you to the troublesome three. These businesses have been approached several times, yet say they don't advertise with a "small" newspaper (which is another way of saying they don't want to deal with you, Negroes.)

Our first featured businessman is on North Broadway just a stone's throw and a spit ball away from the predominantly African-American neighborhood of Whitely. The second man is on McGalliard. He sells Fords (I drive an Escort purchased from him). But I just found out about a beautiful black Ford dealin' brother

in New Castle. I may just pay him a visit. And last, but not least by a long shot, is the newest haven of haberdashery and fashion, west of Bethel and south of McGalliard.

First the appliance store: Now black folk make a steady stream in and out of your double doors down by the riverside. Word is that you're ready to make a scratch and dent deal quicker than Monty Hall.

Moving on from the warehouse, heading north on Broadway to McGalliard and hanging a right, we soon behold a multi-colored playground of cars. But there's a lilly white staff to greet you. Yet this place sits on the northern boundary of Whitely.

Word is that the owner is more than happy to order your

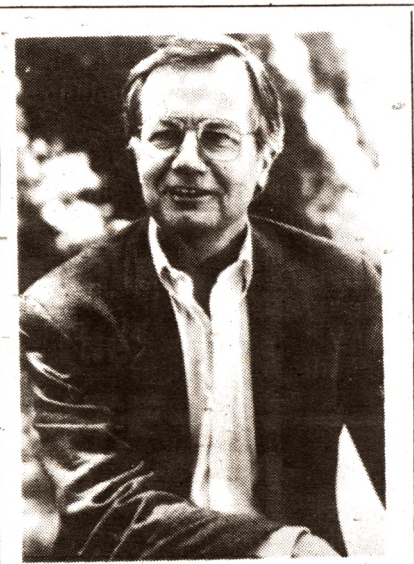
car in the color of your choice, without hesitation. Why couldn't he--who has enough autos to dam up Prairie Creek Reservoir,--reason with the gentlemen from the Coalition

of Concerned Clergy about hiring an African American or Latino salesperson? The clergy were greeted with a less-than-hospitable reply when it came to even considering accommodating people of color in his employ.

If you think those last two examples are kickin', wait until you hear the little story about the haberdashery. It seems that they were approached by the Town Crier, known lovingly to her friends as M.T. Why, M.T. even went to the top of the corporate ladder. But the king would not think of having anything to do with a Town Crier run by blacks.

Think about it. Why spend your black dollars with a white business that smiles in your face and proceeds to stab you in the cultural back? They only want you to buy their foreign made mess, but don't appreciate the fact that you really are somebody. All they seem to want from ebony people is their emerald money.

Bill Moyers Special To Air Tomorrow



Twenty years ago this fall Bill Moyers (left) began listening to America on public television. From affairs of state to news of the mind--from providing analysis on Watergate to returning with author/performer Maya Angelou (above right) to her hometown, from revisiting the Constitution to throwing a football with Joe Namath--MOYERS/20 YEARS OF LISTENING TO

AMERICA recalls some of the people, places and ideas that Bill Moyers has covered in the past two decades.

20 YEARS OF LISTENING TO AMERICA, a 90-minute special, premieres Friday at 9 p.m. on PBS's Showcase Week.

The special features excerpts from **BILL MOYERS' JOURNAL** (1972-81), **CREATIVITY** (1982), **A WALK THROUGH THE 20TH**



CENTURY (1984), **IN SEARCH OF THE CONSTITUTION** (1987) **GOD AND POLITICS** (1987), **A**

WORLD OF IDEAS (1988-1990), **THE POWER OF MYTH WITH JOSEPH CAMPBELL** (1988) **THE POWER OF THE WORD** (1989), and **FROM D-DAY TO THE RHINE** (1990).



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PBS Series Features Black Civil War Troops



Recruitment posters (center) attracted men like abolitionist Frederick Douglass' son Lewis (left) and farmer Henry John Johnson (right) to join the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the regiment of black Civil War soldiers whose exploits inspired the feature film "Glory." The Massachusetts 54th Colored Infantry, premiering Monday, October 14 at 9 p.m. (ET; check local listings) as part of the fourth season of *The American Experience* series on PBS.

"Why does the government reject the negro? Is he not a man? Can he not wield the sword, fire a gun, march and countermarch, and obey orders like any other? This is not the time to fight with one hand when both are needed. This is no time to fight only with your white hand and allow your black hand to remain tied."

—Abolitionist Frederick Douglass

On May 28, 1863, friends and loved ones proudly watched as their men marched through the streets of Boston on their way to war. They were soldiers on their way to fight the Confederates. But this regiment was different from any Union regiment that had gone before—these were black men in arms.

Premiering Oct. 14 (check local listings) as part of the fourth season of *The American Experience* series on PBS, *The Massachusetts 54th Colored Infantry* tells the

story of the creation of the regiment that inspired the feature film *Glory*, and of the brave men who fought for the freedom of their brothers in the South.

Actor Morgan Freeman narrates the film.

The American Experience is a co-production of WGBH/Boston, Thirteen/WNET in New York, and KCET/Los Angeles. Author and historian David McCullough is the series' host.

Series funding is provided by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and public television stations. Corporate funding is made possible by Aetna Life & Casualty.

Two years into the Civil War, free men of color were still denied the right to fight for the end of slavery. President Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet and generals argued against recruiting black troops.

But military setbacks and pressure from black leaders

helped convince Lincoln to sign an act which would make black recruitment possible—the Emancipation Proclamation. Weeks after the signing, abolitionist John Andrew, governor of Massachusetts, was authorized to raise the first northern black regiment, referred to at the time as "the Massachusetts 54th Colored Infantry."

When the 54th Regiment was announced, the Secretary of war declared that black men would be the equal of white soldiers in every respect but one: they could not be commissioned officers. Nevertheless, black leaders embraced their new freedom to fight, and men like Martin Delany, John Rock and Frederick Douglass—active abolitionists, became recruiting agents for the regiment.

At an early recruiting rally Douglass excited the crowd with this oration: "We can now get at the throat of treason

and slavery through the State of Massachusetts. She was first in the War of Independence; first to break the chains of her slaves; first to make the black man equal before the law; first to admit colored children to her common schools. Massachusetts now welcomes you as her soldiers."

Almost 100 men from Massachusetts' small black population joined the regiment. The rest of the 1,000 men were recruited from nearby states. They came from all walks of life, they were shopkeepers, laborers, ministers, farmers, musicians, blacksmiths, cobblers, doctors, lawyers, and entrepreneurs. Intelligent and educated, they left work, farms, and families to join the battle against slavery.

The Massachusetts 54th Colored Infantry follows the adventures of the company as well as those of individual members. Some of these men include Eli Biddle, a Bostonian who, after being expelled from school, joined the regiment; Thomas and Isom Ampey, two brothers from Indiana; Luis Emilio, who chronicled the regiment's movements; Lewis and Charles Douglass, sons of abolitionist Douglass; and James Gooding, whose letters were published as a column in his hometown newspaper.

Robert Gould Shaw, a son of an abolitionist and commander of the 54th Infantry, wrote: "What I have to do is to prove that a Negro can be made a good soldier... I feel convinced that I shall never regret having taken this step."

Whites questioned whether blacks were brave enough or competent enough to fight. Some white Bostonians travelled to Camp Meigs outside the city to watch the training. On June 3, 1863, the Massachusetts 54th Infantry arrived in Beaufort, Port Royal Harbor, S.C.

Nearly a month after their arrival, when the regiment gathered to receive its pay, the soldiers found they were receiving \$6 less than white soldiers. They refused the money until the wrong was righted. Although this act was considered mutinous, Shaw supported their stand. It would take more than a year, several battles, and the loss of many lives before the men of the

the first black major to be commissioned in the armed forces, to a congregation of ex-slaves. "Do you know that if it was not for the black man, this war never would have been brought to a close—with success to the union, and the liberty of your race—if it had not been for the Negro? I want you to understand that. Do you know it? Do you know it? Do you know it?"

A graduate of Brandeis University, Shearer produced public affairs programming for the ABC affiliate in Boston. She has produced and directed films for private and public clients, and has collaborated in independent productions.

Credits

The Massachusetts 54th Colored Infantry is produced and directed by Jacqueline Shearer, and written by Jacqueline Shearer and Leslie Lee. Editor is Lillian Benson. Judy Crichton is executive producer of *The American Experience*.

Overseas Minority Scholarships Offered

Greenwich, Conn.—Applications for the second annual American Institute for Foreign Study College Division Minority Scholarship for the 1992 fall semester are being accepted. The scholarship is being offered to help increase the participation of ethnic minority college students in study abroad programs.

The scholarship, which is applicable on semester AIFS programs in Austria, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico and Spain, includes tuition and room and board.

Applications for the scholarship winner is based on the fulfillment of certain program requirements, financial need, academic accomplishment, demonstrated leadership ability, extracurricular activities and a written statement by the applicant concerning the objectives for wanting to study abroad and why the scholar-

Cont on page 16

Marshall "Major" Taylor

(from pg. 4)

firm were less than appreciative of his interest in and assistance to the black youth.

Eventually, Taylor's mentor was driven from the company by this antagonism, and Munger established a factory in Worcester, Mass. The rapidly improving cyclist followed Munger to the East Coast. Finding a much less hostile atmosphere in Worcester, Taylor immersed himself in racing.

Unfortunately, the rest of the country did not reflect the open-mindedness of Worcester. As he dueled toward the finish line during the Irvington-Milbourn, (New Jersey) 25-mile race, someone threw a bucket of ice water in his face. The white racers conspired to block Taylor from passing them, and resorted to elbowing and jostling when he attempted to do so. Many times, the young racer was

thrown from his bicycle during the course of a race. But he continued to win.

Taylor's first professional race was at Madison Square Garden's track in 1896. For his efforts that day, he won the race and \$200. Gaining a reputation as a top racing competitor, Taylor found it difficult to compete in the South, because Southern promoters refused to allow him entry into races.

In 1898, Taylor won the national bicycle racing championship, but not without overcoming great obstacles. When it became apparent that Taylor could win the championship, the sanctioning body of bicycle racing, in conjunction with the promoters of various individual races, tried to withhold the title from him by denying him entry into races.

Since the championship was decided on the points earned by placing in a race, these denials impeded Taylor's

efforts to win the title. If he could not compete, he could not earn points.

Several prominent white racers, disgruntled over Taylor's participation in racing events and upset over other concerns, met to form the American Racing Union, which led to the establishment of the National Cycling Association. A tug of war ensued between this association and the existing organization which sanctioned the racing events. Caught in the middle of this struggle, Taylor sided with the National Cycling Association, but later returned to the League of American Wheelmen (LAW).

Taylor once refused to ride in a race held in St. Louis, because he received such ill treatment from the event's promoter.

The promoter had supposedly arranged for Taylor to lodge in a motel, but upon his arrival Taylor found that the plan had changed - he

would have to stay with a black family in the black community. He was not perturbed at rooming with the family, but disliked the fact that the promoter had not kept his word. He returned to Massachusetts rather than compete in the race. This action resulted in attempts by many racing officials to have him totally barred from competition. The efforts were unsuccessful, however, because too many racing fans wanted to see "The Ebony Streak," as he was often called.

In 1899, Taylor established a world record for the 1-mile distance and won the sprint championship. In July, 1900, Taylor returned triumphantly to Indianapolis, where he had previously been barred from racing, and won a 2-mile handicap race. He was the national champion on the bicycle racing circuit in 1900.

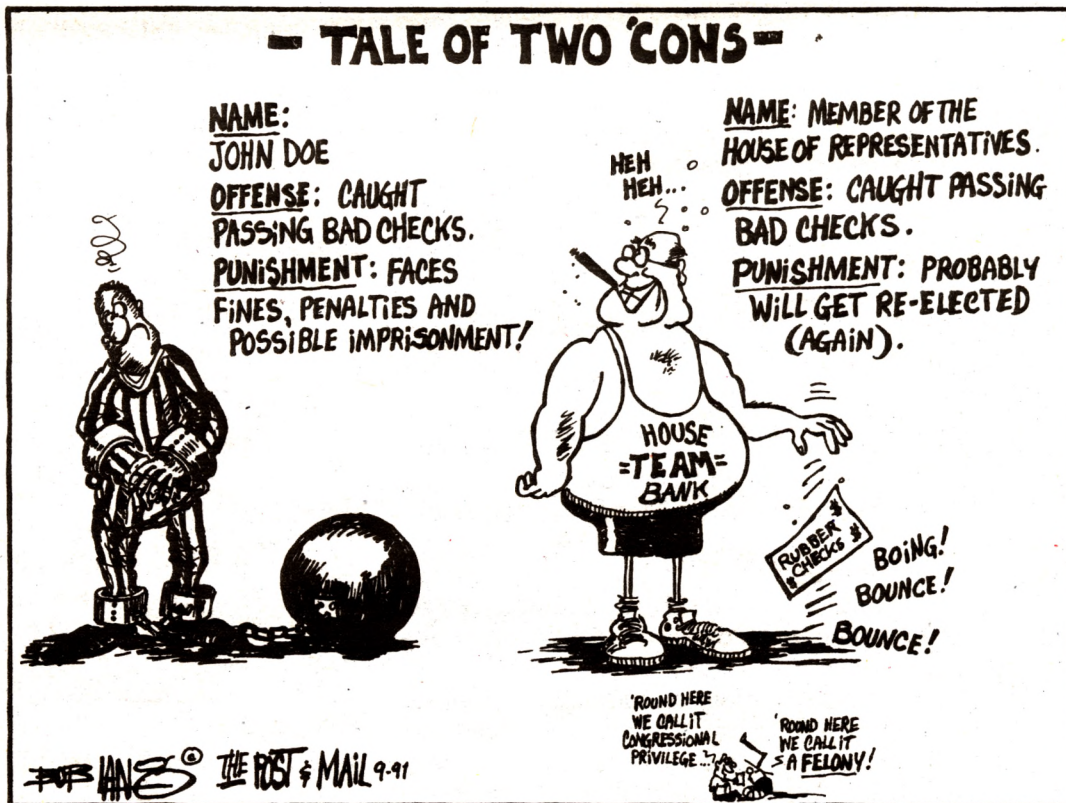
The pressures of racing and confronting the discrimination and hostility finally took their

toll on Taylor, who collapsed from nervous exhaustion in 1904. This black bicycle racing pioneer stayed away from competition for 3 years, but began racing again on European tracks in 1908. He established two world records after his comeback.

In 1910, Marshall Taylor parked his bicycle permanently and retired from racing. But he left an indelible imprint on the sport, and a legacy of determination, pride and accomplishment.

Taylor expressed a very strong personal philosophy in the pages of his autobiography: "There are positively no mental, physical, moral or other attainments too lofty for a Negro to accomplish if granted a fair and equal opportunity."

A velodrome, or bicycle racing track, was constructed in the City of Indianapolis on the northwest side near Marian College. The planners of this facility named it after "Major" Taylor.



TV Roots (from pg. 1)

pliments from fans across the country.

"I did a 30-minute live show with Sally Jessie Raphael a few years ago. I received thousands of letters from all across the country. It was unbelievable. Many of the fans encouraged me to start my own show. I still have those letters. I have been doing a talk show for Channel 11 television for the past 2 years

and during that time I have interviewed Julian Bond, Mayor Hudnut, Academy Award Winning actor Lou Gossett and many other celebrities, including my good friend Muhammad Ali.

"I will bring to Muncie TV interesting guests from Muncie, as well as from other places. I will be interviewing from all over Delaware County."

Interested guests should write to Bea Moten-Foster or call 741-0037, The Muncie Times, 1304 North Broadway, Muncie, Ind. 47303.

Foster's motivations for this undertaking are the same as those which prompted her to undertake publication of The Times; a strong concern for her community and a desire to

be a catalyst in the evolution of total community involvement, from civic and social clubs to service groups and Greek organizations.

Foster is a pioneer in radio and television. She is the first black United Nations radio announcer and the first black TV announcer in Indianapolis. She brings a wealth of cultural experiences to her new

role. She has traveled to several African countries and keeps contacts with her African friends, many of whom are ambassadors and presidents. She is also a "Goodwill Ambassador" for the State of Indiana.

Because of the difficulty in coordinating taping schedules, one or more of the initial segments may be repeated.

Spend Your Money Where You're Appreciated

Minority Contractors Ready Nov. Protest

I smell a big rat in the construction system at the state level. Black contractors aren't getting a thing from the state. Architects, engineers, highway, drywall, general contractors, excavators, heating and mechanical, truckers and all the rest of us are being totally ignored. I get a very strong indication that the good ol' boys have cut a good deal in the governor's office which excludes the black folk in construction.

We are going to have to fight this and break up the deal. It is costing us millions of dollars. Lawsuits, shutdowns, boycotting may all have to play a role.

The following is a letter I recently wrote concerning a segment of this huge problem:

Honorable Hurley Goodall & William Crawford
House of Representatives

Indiana State House
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Legislators:

I have just read the "Notice to Highway Contractors" for bid openings on Sept. 24, 1991, published by the Indiana Department of Transportation. A copy is attached.

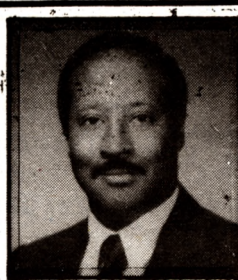
My fight against the bigoted practices of this organization is no secret. I loathe the way they shut out minority contractors in such an arrogant manner. There has been absolutely no positive change in the status of this agency since Gov. Bayh took responsibility. The refusal to honor Public Law 34, the refusal to encourage minority subcontracting, the refusal to do any-

thing but what the federal government forces it to do continues.

Minority

Business

Brief:



Harry C. Alford

The highlighted portions of the report are metropolitan area projects that request 0 percent minority participation. This means that there will be absolutely no minority contractors getting any business. Nine (9) projects representing 138.5 million (two of which are in Indianapolis and one in Muncie). This style of bidding makes INDOT the most racist tax-supported agency/department in the entire United States. There is no place in the bowels of Mississippi or Alabama that is more bigoted.

Starred (*) is the Fall Creek Bridge Project. Christine Letts had promised this to be 100 percent MBE set-aside. As you will see, it is now a 12 percent DBE goal. The DBE distinction means that it could end up with no minority participation, as they could use 12 percent white women-owned companies.

I believe the Fall Creek Project is federal grant money. If that is the case, then minority goals (MBE) must be set, not DBE goals. If so, I will seek immediate federal intervention into the racist assault.

Now, what do we do with the acts of this little bigoted agency? Well, communication does not seem to be effective and, thus, what we learned from the civil rights movement will come into effect beginning Nov. 1, 1991.

* Solicitations for fundraising to fight

these racist efforts will be performed through six national black publications, plus a PSA in USA Today newspaper.

* Recruiting of Indianapolis street gang members (300 at least) to be trained in "job shutdown procedures" will begin immediately.

- Graduates of the above program will be hired effectively to shut down the Marion County job sites, including the Fall Creek Bridge.

Yes, what we have here is something as despicable as the Little Rock Central High School project and the University of Alabama segregation stand of George Wallace.

I encourage you to join in the fight. I even encourage you to prevent the fight by letting the governor know that we don't like state regulated

(cont. on pg. 13)

UNCF Exceeds 91 Goal

New York, N.Y.--More corporations, foundations and individuals have shown strong support for the United Negro College Fund's CAMPAIGN 2000: An Investment in

America's Future.

During the first quarter of UNCF's current fiscal year, which began April 1, CAMPAIGN 2000 collected another \$15.7 million from new

supporters, bringing total pledges to date to more than \$104 million.

IBM, with a \$10 million donation of cash and equipment, was the largest corporate supporter during the first quarter. John F. Akers, chairman and CEO of IBM, said, "We are pleased to continue IBM contributions to the United Negro College Fund, begun in 1944, as part of our support for historically black colleges and universities."

First-quarter support also included pledges of \$3.4 million from a private foundation; \$1.7 million from the General Electric Foundation; \$500,000 from Time Warner; \$375,000 from Union Pacific Foundation; \$300,000 from JC Penney; \$250,000 from the Fannie Mae Foundation (the corporate giving arm of the Federal National Mortgage Association); and \$25,000 from Booz, Allen & Hamilton.

CAMPAIGN 2000's corporate effort is being led by Michael H. Jordan, chairman of PepsiCo International, Food and Beverage Division, and Alex Kroll, chairman of Young & Rubicam.

Gifts from individuals were

also posted during this period. Pledges in this category amounted to \$452,307 and were provided by retired chairmen and members of UNCF's board of directors, the presidents and UNCF's 41 member institutions, the division for education and ministry of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., and other private sources.

CAMPAIGN 2000's individual giving effort is being led by Mrs. Donald (Adele) J. Hall.

The UNCF is a consortium of 41 private, historically black colleges and universities. CAMPAIGN 2000 is the fourth and most ambitious capital campaign ever conducted in its 47-year history.

A \$50 million challenge grant was issued by philanthropist and former Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg, during an April 1990 ceremony in which honorary campaign chairman President George Bush and UNCF officials announced the effort to raise \$250 million.

CAMPAIGN 2000 monies will provide for priority needs which have been identified by

the presidents of the member schools in general endowment, facilities, scholarship endowment, program development, faculty development and administration.

Under conditions of the Annenberg Challenge Grant, the College Fund qualified for a second installment payment of \$5 million during the first quarter. UNCF must raise an additional \$146 million beyond the \$104 million already committed to qualify for the full \$50 million.

In recognition of the increasing importance of minority education to the future well-being of this nation, and reflecting the growing appreciation for the value that private, historically black colleges and universities add to the American education system, Clifford V. Smith, Jr., president of the General Electric Foundation said, "The preparation of Black Americans for successful careers in science and technology, business and finance, will have a crucial impact on American competitiveness. We are proud to do our part."

(Cont. on pg. 14)

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Muncie Federal is
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**Strength, Stability, Security.
You can take it to the bank.**

Natalie Cole Appears At Emens



NATALIE
COLE

Contractors (from pg. 12)

discrimination, despise it, and will kill it!

The process is in motion, whether I am alive or not. Also, the little sales tax audit that some of my contractors are going through won't deter us either. It only lets us know the nature of the beast.

Your interest and concern is always appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harry C. Alford
Enclosure
cc:

Gus Savage, Black Congressional Caucus
Anthony Robinson, MBELDEF
Contractors of the HMCC
Rev. T. Grant, PUSH
Gary Gibson, MBD
Earl Graves, Black Enterprise Magazine
Bill Garth, National Black Publishers Association

'TIS A LITTLE JOURNEY

'Tis a little journey
This we walk;
Hardly time for murmurs—
Time to talk.

Yet we learn to quarrel
And to hate;
Afterward regret it
When too late.

Now and then 'tis sunshine—
Sometimes dark;
Sometimes care and sorrow
Leave their mark.

Yet we walk the pathway
Side by side;
Where so many others
Lived and died.

We can see the moral,
Understand;
Yet we walk not always
Hand in hand.

Why must there be hatred?
Greed and strife?
Do we need such shadows
Here in life?

Natalie Cole, singer, pianist and songwriter, will perform in Emens Auditorium Wednesday, Oct. 30. The concert will begin at 8 p.m.

The name Cole, a great one in the jazz and pop music fields, received new acclaim in the 1970s thanks to Natalie Cole, one of five children of the late superstar Nat King Cole.

On her latest album, Unforgettable, she has recorded 24 of the songs made famous by her father and made them her own. Many of these she will perform at the Emens concert.

Perhaps the album's most moving moment is the title track, a haunting duet between Natalie and her father's original recording. She has included the song in her live shows for many years.

"I always get a special tingle when I'm doing 'Unforgettable'" says Natalie.

The idea and desire to record her father's songs have been with her for sometime. "Fans

of my father's and fans of mine have asked me when I would do it," Natalie says, "but there were still some other things I felt I needed to do musically before I tackled something like this. Now, it just feels right. It's the most emotional music experience that I've ever had.

Growing up in the Nat King Cole household, Natalie was exposed to the songs of her father "by osmosis." Besides his own records, Nat was bringing home albums by Nancy Wilson, Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie and much more from the rich canon of American pop music.

"By the time I was 11, I knew the stuff backwards and forwards," Natalie remembers.

Natalie recalls her father singing children's songs at home. "He didn't walk around singing 'Mona Lisa.' He made that music so that we could all live it. He was an artist in every sense of the

word."

Natalie Cole is well aware of the timeless essence her father expressed in his music. "When you mention his name and that music," she says, "you realize that people's lives were seriously changed. They fell in love and got married and fought and laughed to that music."

Her own stellar career took off in 1975 with her debut album Inseparable, which earned her a gold record and two Grammy Awards. Her 1976 LP Natalie went gold, while 1977's Unpredictable and Thankful both hit platinum.

After a recording hiatus, she returned in 1987 with Everlasting, followed by Good To Be Back in 1989. Her success as a recording artist has resulted in more than 20 million album sales worldwide.

Tickets for the Natalie Cole concert are \$21, \$19 and \$17 at Emens box office. For more information, call 285-1539.



Play Mystery Bus and win!!

October 14-16

Check WMDH, WLBC and Muncie Star/Evening Press for game rules.

Knox, Strong Anchor Bearcats' Team

By Demetrius Dee Harris

The Muncie Central Bearcat's football program is enjoying its best start in almost 8 years after beginning the season with 3 victories, including one over crosstown rival Muncie Southside.

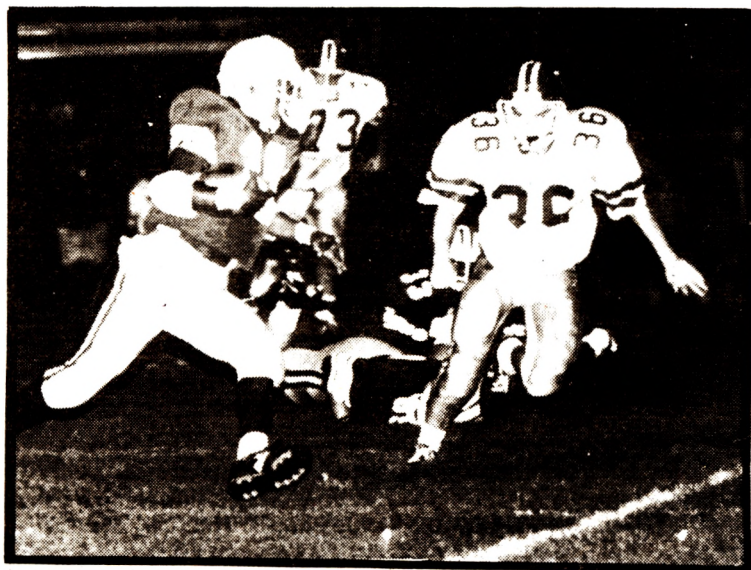
The 21-6 victory ended an 11-year losing streak to the Southside Rebels and tied the series at 15 victories apiece.

Two main reasons for the Bearcat's early season success are 5-foot-9, 155-pound senior quarterback Dre Knox and 5-foot-11, 165-pound senior tailback Robert Strong.

Knox and Strong have accounted for more than 75 percent of the Bearcat's total offensive yardage and points. Knox has scored seven touchdowns and completed 16 of 37 passes, while Strong has rushed for 460 yards on 58 carries in just five games. The two talented players are also vital members of the defensive squad.

"Last year we started off slow and then towards the end of the season we got ourselves together and finished the year much better," Strong said. "That carried over to this year and we started off 3-0, which helped our confidence a whole lot - and it feels good to win again."

In the game against Southside, Knox completed



Tailback Robert Strong streaks towards the end zone, adding yet more yards to his record.

seven of 13 passes for 85 yards, and rushed for another 57 yards on 11 carries. This included a spectacular 47-yard run from the line of scrimmage, for the first touchdown of the night.

"That was a real tough game for us - but it felt good to win - it felt good for the whole team," Knox said.

From his tailback position, Strong ran for 156 yards and caught two passes for another 26 yards. On one of his carries, Strong scored a touchdown on a 32-yard run, sealing the victory for his team.

With that performance, he was chosen "Athlete of the Week," by the Muncie Evening Press Sports depart-

ment.

"Of course it's a great honor to be chosen athlete of the week, but it feels even better to know we won the game. My teammates are the ones that really deserve this honor more than I do - especially Dre (Knox). He's our leader on the field and the one that makes us go," Strong said.

"As for the rest of the season - we're 3 and 2 right now -and I don't feel we'll lose any more games this season, if we continue to listen to our coaches and keep working hard in practice and in each game, we should win every game."

Military Academies To Hold Info Sessions

Richmond--High school students who are interested in studying at one of the nation's service academies are encouraged to attend one of the "U.S. Service Academy Day" seminars sponsored by Congressman Phil Sharp on Sept. 7.

"Our service academies provide young men and women with a tremendous educational opportunity," said Sharp. "Their rigorous instruction is top-flight, particularly in the sciences, computers and a number of other technical areas. The schooling is free in return for a commitment to serve on active duty upon graduation."

Representatives from the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo.; the U.S. Military Academy at

West Point, N.Y.; the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y. will be available to answer questions of people attending the open house sessions.

"These seminars will acquaint students with the educational and career opportunities available to them as well as describe the procedures they need to follow to secure a nomination, and later, an appointment to one of the schools," added Sharp.

A member of the congressman's staff also will be available for consultation and will provide service catalogs, application kits and other descriptive materials. A color film depicting activities at the

academies will be shown at the two meetings.

The first information session will be held from 8:30 a.m. until 11:30 a.m., Sept. 7, at Chrysler High School Auditorium in New Castle.

The second information session will be held from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sept. 7, at the Shelbyville High School Auditorium in Shelbyville.

High school students, their parents and guidance counselors from the current 2nd Congressional District are invited to attend.

Young men and women who are interested in receiving a nomination from Congressman Sharp for the class entering school next summer have until Nov. 1 to complete their applications.

Colts' Brooks Wins Taylor Award

Indianapolis Colts' wide receiver Bill Brooks has been awarded the 1991 Major Taylor Award for his outstanding contribution to sports and youth. Circle City Classic officials will present the award to Brooks at the Coaches Luncheon on Friday in the Indiana Roof Ballroom.

The luncheon is sponsored by Coca-Cola Bottling of Indianapolis, Inc., Indiana National Bank, American Airlines and WRTV Channel 6.

The Major Taylor Award is presented annually to an individual who has national impact on sports and is respected as a role model for youth. This is the fifth year the award has been presented. Past winners include Ray Crowe, James Perkins, Anita DeFrantz and Eddie Robinson.

The Major Taylor Award is named after Marshall "Major" Taylor, regarded as the world's greatest cyclist at the turn of the century (See story on Major Taylor elsewhere in this edition of The Times). A black Indianapolis native, Taylor gained his greatest recognition in Europe due to racial biases that deterred him from competing in the United States. In 1982, the city of Indianapolis dedicated the Major Taylor Velodrome - a \$2.5 million facility considered to be one of the finest in the country.

Like Taylor, Brooks has become one of the Indianapolis area's outstanding sports

figures. A native of the Boston area, Brooks has become one of the Colt's top 10 receivers of all time in just five seasons. More importantly, he has made a positive impact on the youth of the community. "I just hope that I can help one or two young people out, and if I help four or five, that's a bonus," said Brooks.

Brooks has made a commitment to warning young people about the dangers of drugs. "I don't want kids to fall on the wrong paths," Brooks said. "Hopefully we (football players) can help them. I want to see them grow up, live the American dream and have their brains and thinking powers in order to do what they want to do."

This Coaches Luncheon is only apart of the 1991 Circle City Classic package. The football game, which designates a portion of its proceeds for minority scholarships, caps off a week of festivities. Tickets for the game are still available for \$15 and \$10. They are on sale at all Ticketmaster ticket centers and the Hoosier Dome box office.

This year, the Alcorn State University Braves battle the Howard University Bison in the eighth annual classic at 4 p.m. on Oct. 5 in the Indianapolis Hoosier Dome. This will be the first appearance for both Howard and Alcorn, two schools with rich football and academic traditions.

(from pg. 12)

Virgil E. Ecton, acting president and CEO of the United Negro College Fund, said: "As we move toward the information age of the 21st century, now is the time for American businesses to realize that supporting minority education is an investment in our future and, through their support of the United Negro College Fund's CAMPAIGN 2000, a most appropriate and effective way to stand behind the institutions which have been doing so much with so

little for so long."

The United Negro College Fund, Inc. was founded by the presidents of private, historically black colleges and universities in 1944 to encourage support for their institutions. UNCF does this by making one collective appeal, thus simplifying the process for donors and reducing competition. Since its founding, UNCF has raised more than \$700 million for its members colleges and universities, and has come to be known by its motto, "A mind is a terrible thing to waste."

200 Years of Black Cooking

200 YEARS OF BLACK COOKING

Cooking was one of the first creative art forms of Black Americans. African American food preparation has made a big impact on the diets of America's Whites.

From slavery to World War II, Blacks controlled the kitchens of White America. Masters of households instructed slave cooks on cooking the English way. The slave cook then added her own techniques brought with her from Africa, thereby combining the cooking of Africa and England for a unique taste later referred to as "soul food." The slave cook was a most valuable person to the "ol massa" and his family.

The house slave had a lavish budget, cooked only choice cuts of meats, and had the richest spices and other ingredients.

Not so fortunate was the field slave who cooked for her own family. She was given leftovers considered undesirable for the master's household such as pig tails, pig ears, feet, nose, head, etc.

These parts were used by slaves to make hog's head cheese (also known as souse), thereby making the combined parts edible and most tasty. One of the most well-known scrap foods not wanted by the master was chitterlings. These have become a delicacy today.

Greens - turnips, collards and cabbage - were cheap foods the slave master raised for the slaves to provide medicine and nourishment. The slave, using his skills in cooking, found a way to make the greens tasty by cooking them with scrap meat. Throughout Negro history, turnip greens



have become a staple food of most Black Americans.

Sweet potatoes and corn (later made into corn meal) were considered an important food of the slaves. The slave, bringing with him his knowledge of beating grains from his African homeland, found another way to use corn. The grains were beaten into a powdered form, and then water was added to make a loaf, thereby providing another staple for the field slave.

Sweet potatoes were another source of cheap food given to slaves and livestock. The sweet potato was first baked by the slave. Later, as the field slave experimented with the sweet potato, he found it useful for pies. It was also candied in a sliced form, and finally made into a Sunday and holiday dish called sweet potato pie. The sweet potato, even today, remains a popular food.

The pound cake is a favorite among Black Americans. Recipes for the cake have been handed down through several generations. Other favorite pastries are egg custard, blackberry cobbler, ambrosia, rice pudding, corn pudding, rhubarb and sweet potato pies, among others.

Some of the happiest memories of any childhood can be

stirred by "what was cooking." This was doubly so in kitchens all over America where Black cooks reigned. Here they were encouraged to be really "free." Here creativity took over and White and Black Americans grew healthy, retaining beautiful memories of favorite foods being prepared, served and enjoyed together down through the years.

Mixed Greens

1 bunch collards
1 bunch turnip greens or beet tops
1 bunch mustard greens
1 bunch kale
1 bunch chard or spinach
1 pound bacon, salt pork, or ham
1 clove garlic
3 red pepper pods
2 tablespoons vinegar
Salt and pepper
Green onions (optional)
Boiling water

Wash the greens thoroughly, cutting off the tough stems. Pour boiling water over them and drain. Place in large pot with meat, garlic, red pepper pods, and boiling water to cover. Cover and bring to a boil.

Cook over medium heat, at a slow boil, for about 1 1/2 hours.

After 30 minutes of cooking time, add vinegar and season to taste with salt and pep-

per. Remove cover and let the liquid reduce during the final 15 minutes. Drain, reserving the liquid.

Arrange greens and sliced meat on serving platter. If desired, sprinkle with chipped green onions. Serve corn bread alongside, with cups of "pot likker" (the reserved cooking liquid) for dunking. Serves 6 to 8.

Collard Greens

Remove damaged leaves, roots, and stems from collards. Wash well, making certain no sand remains.

Boil a ham bone or 1/4 pound of fat back or side bacon until thoroughly cooked.

Add collard greens, a red pepper pod, and salt, pepper, and sugar to taste. Cool until greens are tender.

Drain and place on serving platter. 1 pound serves 2 to 3.

Fried Collards

Heat 3 tablespoons pork or bacon drippings in a heavy frying pan. Add a pound of prepared collared greens and season to taste with salt and pepper. Cover and cook over low heat until tender, stirring frequently. Serves 2 to 3.

Turnip Green 'N Corn Dumplings

Dumplings:
1 cup corn meal
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup sour milk
1 egg, beaten

Prepare dumplings while turnip greens are cooking. Slowly stir corn meal and salt into boiling water. Cook and stir for 2 minutes, remove from heat and let cool.

Sift together the flour and baking powder. Dissolve baking soda in sour milk. Alternately add flour and milk to corn meal. Then add the egg and beat mixture for 1 minute.

Drop by spoonfuls on top of turnip greens. Cover and cook for about 15 to 20 minutes.

To serve, remove dumplings with slotted spoon to a deep serving platter. Drain the greens and arrange on another serving platter. Pour the "pot likker" (the liquid in which greens were cooked) over the dumplings.

Hog Jowl & Turnip Greens

1/2 pound fresh hog jowl
2 pounds young, tender turnip greens
2 red pepper pods
Salt and pepper
Boiling water

Place hog jowl in boiling water to cover. Add the red pepper pods and cook until the meat is almost tender.

Thoroughly wash the greens, cutting off tough stems, and add to the pot. Let cook gently for another 1 to 2 hours.

When done, season to taste with salt and pepper. Drain, reserving the liquid.

Remove hog jowl to center of serving platter and surround with the greens. Serve with corn bread and cups of "pot likker" for dunking. Serves 6.

Dandelion Greens With Salt Pork

Cover 1 pound of fat salt pork with water and boil slowly. Cut off the dark roots from 4 pounds of dandelion greens and wash in several changes of water. Add to pork, along with enough water to prevent scorching. Simmer gently for about 2 hours. Serves 8.

Wilted Greens

2 quarts greens
1/4 cup bacon fat or other meat drippings
1/2 cup vinegar
Salt and pepper

Melt the bacon fat in a heavy saucepan. Stir in the vinegar. When it is hot, add the greens, cover, and cook until they are wilted. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve hot.

Stars Rapping Right To Teenagers

"Making A Difference"
by Demetrius Dee Harris

Saving our children is what it's all about--that's why I applaud the efforts of such well known Rap Stars as MC Hammer, Ice T, Queen Latifah, Chuck D & Public Enemy, Kool Moe Dee, LL Cool J and Mc Lyte just to name a few--who as they say--are on the "positive tip"--encouraging all Black Americans to "vote," especially those 18 to 25.

They are also speaking out against drugs and violence in our communities. Plus they are telling our youth how important it is for them to stay in school and study hard. It's good to know that besides making a lot of money there

are more and more stars who are showing some responsibility towards the thousands of fans who buy their records and watch their music videos.

I certainly hope Hammer and all the others--plus many more--will continue to speak out. Nothing is more crucial to the success of our youth than staying in school, staying off drugs and alcohol, stopping crime and violence--and Teenage sexual awareness.

Back To Muncie '92 in The Planning

I told you a few issues back to pull out your 1992 calendar and make sure you circled the weekend of Aug. 21, 22, and 23.

Since the first "Back to

Muncie Reunion Celebration" in 1988 was such a big success, the reunion committee has been actively planning for a "bigger and better weekend in '92" according to committee chairperson Barbara Bryant.

In 1988 we had less than 6 months to plan for the reunion and with the hard work and expertise of some very special people, we were able to enjoy a successful celebration. I was very proud of our effort.

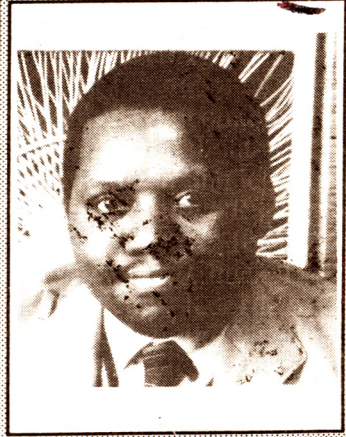
Because we had such a great response from everybody in '88, we decided to expand our effort and start early on our plans. This time we will send out over 300 letters and questionnaires across the country to inform our friends and rela-

tives from Muncie about the reunion. We will also be contacting and informing every person we can who is still living here in the city and county, because we need all the help and support that we can possibly get.

For more info. on the "Back To Muncie Reunion '92 Celebration" you can write to the committee at Post Office Box 1651, Muncie, Ind. 47308. Or drop me a line here at The Muncie Times.

Congratulations

Best wishes and congratulations to Rev. Paul Barrett and Damon Moore on their new jobs in Richmond, Ind. Hate to see you brothers leave Muncie's working world, but - Right On!!



Demetrius Harris

Don't Forget--I'd Love to hear from you!! And you can - "Make A Difference."

Send your letters and comments to: Demetrius Dee Harris, "Making A Difference," c/o this newspaper.

Ruby Dee Appears At Purdue

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind.--Noted actress/writer Ruby Dee will give a poetic/dramatic recital at Purdue University on Oct. 10.

"An Evening with Ruby Dee," presented by the Purdue Black Cultural Center in its 1991-92 Cultural Arts Series, starts at 8 p.m. in Loeb Playhouse, Stewart Center. A reception will follow Dee's ap-

pearance, in Room 102, Stewart Center.

The program and the reception are free and open to the public.

Dee, often referred to as "Mrs. Black Theatre," is a product of Harlem's American Negro Theatre and is a graduate of New York City's Hunter College.

On stage, Dee has been acclaimed in the productions

"Purlie Victorious," "A Raisin in the Sun" and "Checkmates." She won a Drama Desk Award for her role in "Wedding Band."

Her film credits include "Gone with the Wind," "Buck and The Preacher" and "The Jackie Robinson Story."

She and her husband, Ossie Davis, have had feature roles in recent Spike Lee films. On television, her wide-ranging credits include co-hosting and co-producing, with Davis, "With Ossie and Ruby" on the Public Broadcasting Ser-



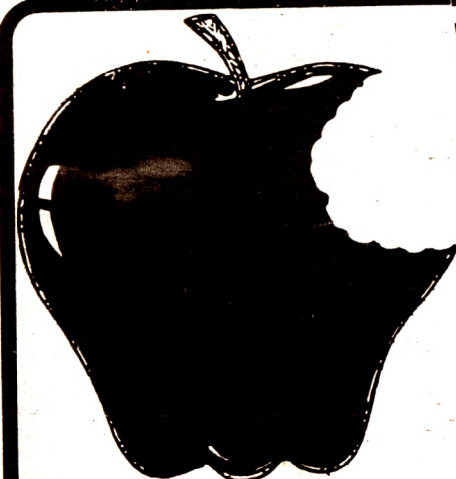
vice. On PBS last year, she presented an original play on the life and work of Zora Neale Hurston.

Dee also is the author of

"My One Good Nerve," a compilation of short stories; the musical "Take It From The Top;" "Glowchild," a poetry anthology; and two books of African folktales for children.

In her live concert appearances, Dee gives readings on a variety of themes as well as special programs from the works of black authors.

For additional information about Ruby Dee's Purdue appearance, or other events in the Black Cultural Center's Cultural Art Series, contact Antonio Zamora, center director, at 317-494-3091.



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(from pg. 19)

lemon juice for desired drizzling consistency. Drizzle over warm cake. Cool completely. Makes 16 servings.

**SWEET CINNAMON
QUICK BREAD**
BREAD
2 cups Pillsbury's BEST All Purpose or Unbleached Flour*

1 cup sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup buttermilk**

1/3 cup oil
2 teaspoons vanilla
2 eggs
STREUSEL
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 teaspoons margarine or butter, softened

Heat oven to 350 degrees F. Grease and flour bottom of 9X5 or 8X4-inch loaf pan. Lightly spoon flour into measuring cup; level off. In large bowl, combine all bread ingredients; beat 3 minutes at medium speed. Pour batter into greased and floured pan. In small bowl, combine all

streusel ingredients until crumbly. Sprinkle over batter; swirl to marble batter and streusel. Bake at 350 degree F. for 45 to 55 minutes or until toothpick inserted in center comes out clean. Cool loaf in pan on cooling rack 15 minutes; remove from pan. Cool completely before slicing. Makes 1 loaf.

TIPS:

* Self-rising flour not recommended.

** To substitute for buttermilk, use 1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice plus enough milk to make 1 cup.

(from pg. 1)

The parade will start at Pennsylvania and North streets, proceed south to Ohio Street, west on Ohio to Meridian Street, then north on Meridian to North Street. There will be

5,000 bleacher seats lining the route. Seating can be purchased for \$4 in advance and \$5 on parade day.

The parade is only a part of the 1991 Circle City Classic. The football game, starts at 4 p.m. in the Hoosier Dome.

Other activities include:
Sunday-Miss Circle City Classic Princess Pageant.
Thursday-Indianapolis Black Alumni Council, College Fair.

Friday-Circle City Classic Coaches Luncheon, Circle

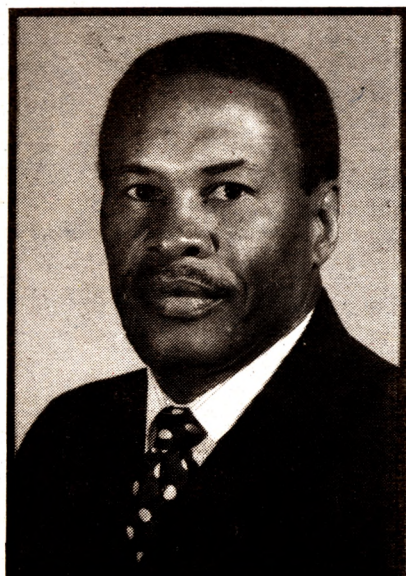
City Classic Gala, BET "Video Soul Live," Kappa Pre-Classic Matinee, Omega Psi Phi Dance, Greek Step Show and Jazz on the Avenue Concert.

Saturday-Indiana Black Expo Golf Tournament, Coca-

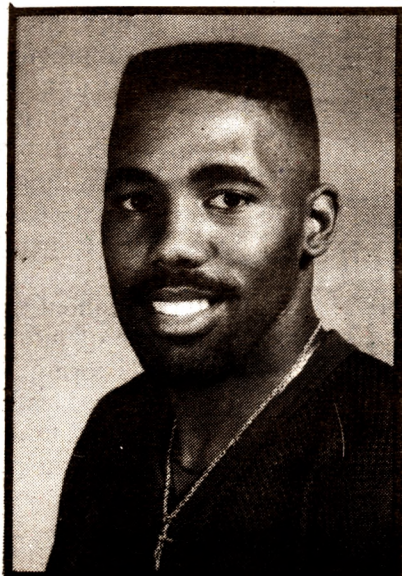
Circle City Classic Parade, Classic Jazz Brunch, and McDonald's Battle of the Bands

For more information on any of these events, call the Circle City Classic office at (317)237-5CCC.

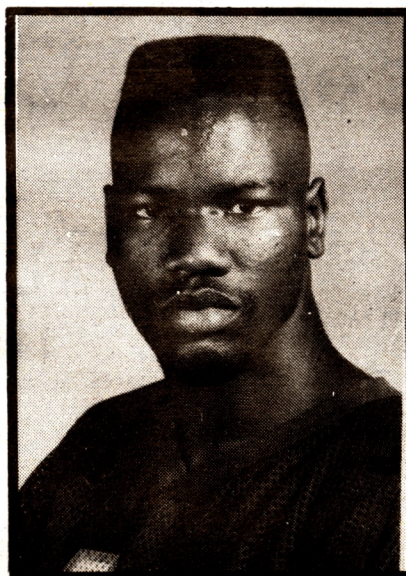
Alcorn State University



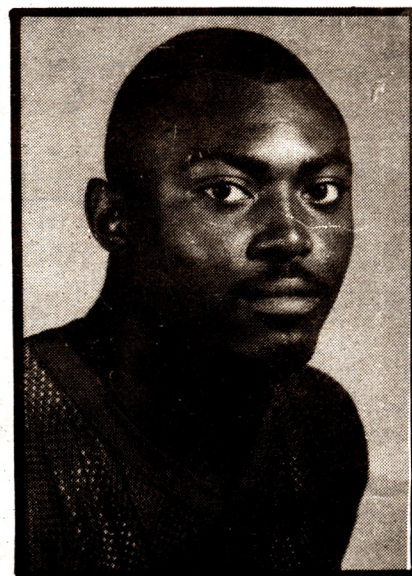
Head Coach Cardell Jones
First Year



Cedric 'CC' Tillman WR
6-3 195 SR



Torrance 'TD' Small WR
6-3 195 SR

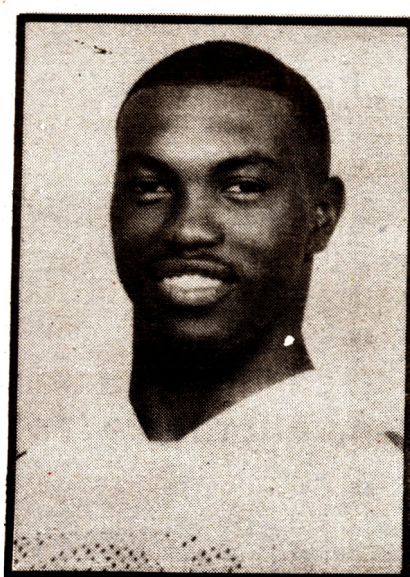


Reginald 'Rain Man' Martin QB
6-4 220 JR

Howard University



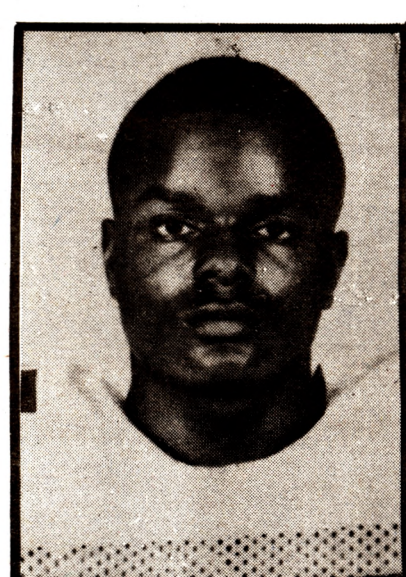
Head Coach Steve Wilson
Lifetime Record 14-8



Donald Carr QB
5-11 185 SR



James 'JJ' Carpenter RB
5-11 200 SR



Walter Price CB
5-11 175 SR

**"May The Best Team Win
God Bless All The Players"**

Parent Quiz Answers Drug Questions

ORLANDO, Fla.--"The National Parent Quiz," a television special that shows parents how to prevent drug abuse through effective parenting, will air on public television stations nationwide at 8 p.m. on Oct. 29 (Check local list-

ings). The one-hour program, featuring Broadway and film star and father of five, Ben Vereen, combines a parent quiz; panel discussions by Vereen; drug and family experts and parents and children; and video

vignettes of parenting situations. Also featured are brief interview clips with celebrity parents, including, Howie Mandel, Sandy Duncan, David Cassidy, Marcia Strassman and Brock Peters.

Hosted by Harvard Law

Professor Charles Ogletree, best known for his role as moderator on the PBS series "Ethics in America," the program was taped in Orlando.

"This program explores something that common sense has told us all along: strong families raise strong children--children more resistant to all kinds of problem behaviors, including delinquency, suicide, teen pregnancy, and alcohol and drug abuse.

"The National Parent Quiz" offers a unique perspective on battling drug abuse through better parenting," said executive producer Ben Hardcastle.

Throughout the country, a number of public television stations airing the program have joined with local community organizations to provide outreach. Many stations will air follow-up programs featuring call-in or panel discussions by parenting experts.

The program is a co-presentation of Orlando PBS station WMFE and Oregon Public Broadcasting, with funding support provided by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, The General Mills Foundation, Walt Disney World, The Florida Governor's Drug Free Communities Program, Florida

Citrus Sports and the University of Oklahoma.



Fred Jackson

Lottery Names New Security Boss

The Hoosier Lottery has named Fred Jackson as its new Director of Security. Jackson has been with the Lottery since August 1989.

Jackson began work at the Hoosier Lottery as an internal affairs investigator and supervisor of internal affairs before being promoted in June 1991.

Before joining the Hoosier Lottery staff Jackson spent about 24 years with the Marion County Sheriff's Department, in Indianapolis. Throughout his career with the Sheriff's Department, Jackson worked in a number of areas including homicide, robbery, white collar crime and special investigations.

"We are pleased to have such a dedicated and successful employee join our team of department directors," Hoosier Lottery Director John Weliever said.

"Fred Jackson is a great asset to our organization. I believe his vast experience, both at the Hoosier Lottery and with the Marion County Sheriff's Department, will be a big plus as he faces the daily challenges of his new position.

Jackson attended several colleges to study police-related matters, including Indiana University, Purdue University at Indianapolis, the University of Louisville, Northwestern and the University of Northern Florida.

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MEDICAID ACCEPTED

Bake Contest Offers \$136,000 In Prizes



All 100 finalists win an expense-paid trip to Walt Disney World in Orlando, Fla., plus a \$30 Sears gift certificate.

To obtain an entry blank, write Uniworld Public Relations, until Oct. 10, Attn: Pillsbury BAKE-OFF(R), 100 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013. Entries must be postmarked by Oct. 21 and received by Oct. 25.

Daisy Cannady and Flora Grantham entered the BAKE-OFF(R) competition. As past finalists, they share their winning recipes and offer a few tips to those entering the 35th contest.

Grantham said the "freshness and bountifulness" of the farm where she grew up sparked an early interest in cooking and baking. Now living in Smithfield, N.C., her Japanese Fruit Marble Cake is a twist on a traditional dessert served often in the South during holidays, with a lively lemon flavor, accented with a marble spice swirl, raisins, nuts and coconut.

JAPANESE FRUIT MARBLE CAKE

2 cups sugar

1 cup margarine or butter, softened

1 teaspoon vanilla

1 teaspoon lemon extract

4 eggs

3 cups Pillsbury's BEST All Purpose or Unbleached Flour

3 teaspoons baking powder

1/8 teaspoon salt

1 cup milk

2 teaspoons cinnamon

2 teaspoons nutmeg

1 teaspoon lemon extract

1 teaspoon flour

1/2 cup chopped pecans or walnuts

1/2 cup raisins

1/4 cup coconut

Cannady created her "Sweet Cinnamon Quick Bread" as a versatile, home-

GLAZE

1 cup powdered sugar

4 to 6 teaspoons lemon juice

Heat oven to 350 degrees F. Grease and flour 10-inch tube or 12-cup fluted tube pan. In large bowl, beat sugar, margarine, vanilla and 1 teaspoon lemon extract until light and fluffy. Add eggs, 1 at a time, beating well after each addi-

tion. Lightly spoon flour into measuring cup; level off. In medium bowl, combine 3 cups flour, baking powder and salt; mix well. Add flour mixture and milk to egg mixture. Blend at low speed until moistened; beat 2 minutes at medium speed. Pour 2/3 of batter into greased and floured pan. To remaining batter, stir in cinnamon, nutmeg and 1 teaspoon lemon extract until well blended. In small bowl, combine 1 tablespoon flour, pecans, raisins and coconut; mix well. Fold pecan mixture into spice batter. Spoon spice batter over batter in pan. To marble, pull knife through batter in folding motion, turning pan while folding.

Bake at 350 degrees F. for 50 to 60 minutes or until tooth-

pick inserted in center comes out clean. Cool upright in pan 10 minutes; remove from pan. Place on serving plate, top side up. In small bowl, blend powdered sugar and enough

(cont. on pg. 16)



MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.- Oct. 21 is the deadline for the 35th Pillsbury BAKE-OFF(R) Cooking and Baking Contest for amateur chefs.

Vying for \$136,000 in prize money, cooks can enter favorite recipes of the following types: ethnic specialties; light and healthy creations; special treats or quick ideas, featuring Pillsbury and Green Giant products.

If an entry is received by Oct. 10 and becomes one of the 100 finalists, Pillsbury will

double the \$100 expense money for the winners' trip to the contest Feb. 22 to 25 at Walt Disney World's Contemporary Hotel. In addition to a \$50,000 cash award to the grand prize winner, there is also a \$10,000 Kenmore(R) Appliance Kitchen Makeover from Sears, the contest's co-sponsor. Five \$10,000 prizes and ranges will be awarded, in addition to eighteen \$2,000 prizes and Microconvection ovens.

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Williams (from pg 1)

When McDonald told the storekeeper what he wanted, the man responded, "Speak up, speak up nigger, 'ya can talk louder than that. Ya niggers whoop and holler all day down there in nigger church Sunday. A white man can't sleep for that noise."

That's according to a sometimes-riveting book titled Lillie. Lillie McDonald Williams was one of McDonald's daughters. The book was written by her son, the Rev. Jacob C. Williams Sr., a retired pastor of the United Methodist Church of Muncie now living in Fairfield, Ohio.

When McDonald refused to be baited, the storekeeper got angry. He got a pistol and hit McDonald with it, splitting his head. The badly wounded man crawled back to his home in Conecuh County, Ala., where he died on the steps. The storekeeper was not charged or even arrested, Mr. Williams said.

These are among many of the remembrances that come alive in Lillie, a 516 page book

Mr. Williams dedicated to his mother, who died in 1987 when she was 97. The book is the tale of a remarkable woman, who spent no more than 4 days in school in her entire life, yet managed to raise five sons and a daughter.

Mr. Williams, 70, said that were it not for his mother, he could have turned out quite differently. At one time he was consumed with a determination to avenge his relatives' violent deaths. "I went into the ministry because of a sense of vindication," he said recently in Muncie, while autographing copies of Lillie. "I wanted to vindicate the death of my father, grandfather and uncle. I wanted to find a creative way to deal with those whom I considered my enemies, the whites."

"I had to find authentic love for all people, instead of seeking revenge. My father was lynched. They blew his brains out and threw him into a creek, like he was an animal. They hunted him down and killed him. I had to find a way of dealing with those incidents."

After her husband's death, Lillie McDonald Williams took her young family from

Alabama to Ohio, where she had a brother-in-law. She became a domestic worker as she tried to hold her family, sons Charles, Thomas, Cleveland, and twins Jacob and Esau, and daughter Annabelle, together. As a domestic worker, she would often bring home women's shoes from her employers, to give to her sons.

"She was a strong woman. She was a religious woman. She was not one to give up," he said. "She was also articulate and self-educated. She helped turn me around."

"She pointed me in the right direction. Even during those days when I was bitter and angry, she never lost hope or direction."

Those were the days, Mr. Williams said, when he and his brothers were willing to fight anyone, including each other, for money. They provided entertainment for white workers who enjoyed the spectacle of the young African Americans fighting all comers. "Mother was an overpowering influence. She refused to let her children hate. That took some doing, especially in a place with so few

blacks. There were only 300 to 400 Blacks in a city of 16,000," he said. That city was Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Williams attended Martins Ferry schools. In high school he was good in sports, especially baseball and basketball. But he is especially proud of the fact that he went to college on an academic, not athletic, scholarship.

When he started out he wanted to be a journalist. But then he chose the ministry. He attended Ohio University in Delaware, then Clark College in Atlanta. Later he went to Gammon Seminary in Georgia. After he was ordained he stayed for 6 years as a United Methodist minister in Atlanta and Cedar Town, Ga. His twin brother, Esau, was also a United Methodist minister. He is retired and living in Youngstown, Ohio.

Williams has been a pastor at 12 churches in Indiana, Ohio and Georgia. During his 47 years as a pastor, he spent 34 years in Indiana, where he led churches in Muncie, New Castle, Terre Haute and Boonville. In many of these communities he was also director of community programs, establishing social service agencies for the poor and deprived. "I became a community organizer when I was 16. Since then I have spent all my life trying to organize community centers," he said.

In Muncie, he was involved with various community outreach groups, feeding people and providing other services to the community. "I did not spend all my time in the church. I never meant to be a social activist. It just happened that way. I went out to meet some of the people who didn't usually come to church, who were not considered as good people. I was with some of the hard types," he said. "I brought them to speak in church or to read in church, to the dismay of some people. I felt it was my duty to reach out to such people."

One of those he worked with to improve the quality of life in Muncie was Vivian Conley, 69, an activist in her own right. Mr. Williams was her pastor at the United Methodist Church for 27 years. She called Mr. Williams a "fearless leader who is sorely missed in

Muncie." She said since his retirement and departure in 1988 there has been a leadership vacuum in the city.

Mr. Williams himself has bittersweet memories about his Muncie days. He said he was repeatedly threatened and even shot at by those who objected to his programs. "I am surprised to be alive and sitting here today," he said. "But I also had good times while helping people in Muncie. There is still much that needs to be done in this community. It needs dedicated people to do it."

Mr. Williams has five children, James, 46, and Alice, 41, both of Muncie; Ann 43, and Jacob, 38, both of Gary; and Charles, 48, of Chicago. He also has 17 grandsons, six granddaughters and two great-grandchildren.

He has two living brothers, Cleveland, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and Esau. Two other brothers, Charles and Thomas, and a sister, Annabelle, are dead.

"I worked hard all my life. As a young boy I worked in a steel mill in Martins Ferry. I also worked at a tin mill. I could have played ball but I wanted to use my head," he said. "So I was not afraid of any job. At one time I even worked for the railroad as part of a road gang."

"Growing up I had what you can call creative anger. I still feel that anger when I think about the plight of my people, about the plight of the people of African descent. I wanted to do something about it. That's why I became a minister, because I thought I could reach more people from my pulpit than as a journalist. That way I would be helping my people, also vindicating my anger. The few satisfactions I have had in my life come from helping people, especially the deprived ones, and seeing children with their parents."

"That's why I worked hard in Muncie, for human and civil rights, organizing even those people who were considered bad kids. You need authentic love to work with all people, especially those who are ignored by society. That's why

(cont. on pg 21)

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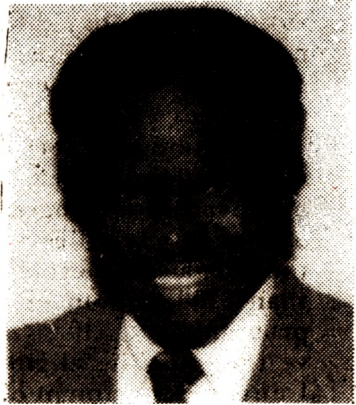
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Questions & Answers



By Dr. W. J. Duncan



HOW TO STUDY OUR BIBLE

To understand the Bible, we must divide the word of truth. The apostle Paul advised Timothy to: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the work of truth" (II Tim. 2:15).

The Bible is the Revelation of God, of the fall of man, and of the way of salvation (St. John 5:39; Rom. 3:10; St. John 20:30,31).

It deals with three places: Heaven, Earth, and Hell. Three classes of people: Jews, Gentiles and Saints. It was written over about 1600 years, from 1492 B.C. to about 100 A.D.

The language of the Bible is of three kinds: Symbolic (Dan. 7:1-8), Figurative (Matt. 8:22), and Literal (Matt. 12:1). There are three things we must avoid doing concerning the scriptures: 1. Misinterpretation 2. Misapplication. 3. Dislocation.

In the teaching of the Bible, there are parables and allegories. A parable is a comparison using figurative speech or things to portray a definite truth. A symbol is the using of fake images to reveal or portray a definite truth.

The four winds in Daniel, Chapter 7, is a symbolic expression. In Job, the 38th chapter, it actually happened.

In studying the Bible, we must find out who is talking, to whom he is talking, and what he is talking about.

There are several covenants in the Bible. A covenant is a commitment made to a specific person, nation or class of people. The number of the outstanding covenants is eight (8). They are: Edenic (Gen.

2:16); Adamic (Gen. 3:15); Noahic (Gen. 9:16); Abrahamic (Gen. 12:2); Palestinian (Gen. 17:18; Deut. 30:1-10); Mosaic (Ex. 12:5); and the New Covenant (Jer. 31:31; Heb. 8:8).

GENERAL COVENANTS

Of the eight covenants, there are three universal or general covenants. They are:

1. Edenic - All people were represented in the fall with Adam.

2. The Adamic - This shows that the penalty of sin passed on to all mankind.

3. Noahic - God makes a promise that the waters will never become a flood to destroy all flesh again.

All the rest of the covenants are primarily unto Israel and the Israelites, also with far-reaching blessings on the Gentiles.

We shall examine each of the eight covenants at this time.

THREE GENERAL COVENANTS

I. THE EDENIC COVENANT (Gen. 1:28; 2:15, 16):

1. Adam is to propagate the earth.

2. To subdue the earth for man.

3. To have dominion over all living things.

Understanding Bible is Path to God's Will

4. To care for the garden of Eden.

5. To abstain from eating of the tree of the knowledge of Good and Evil, with a penalty of death, if he disobeyed it.

II. THE ADAMIC COVENANT (Gen. 3:14-19):

1. The serpent, Satan's instrument, is cursed (v. 14).

2. The promise of a Redeemer (v. 15).

3. The change of the state of the woman.

A. Multiplied conception.

B. Sorrow (pain) in motherhood.

C. The man shall rule over her.

4. He was to have sorrow in life (v. 17).

5. The sorrowful penalty of death (v. 18,19).

6. He became burdened with the job of tilling the soil (v. 18,19).

III. THE NOAHIC COVENANT (Gen. 9:15,16)

This covenant set up human government.

1. Who so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed (Gen. 9:5,6).

2. No additional curse is placed upon man at this time, neither will God destroy the earth with a flood again (Gen. 8:21).

3. While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter and day and night shall not cease (Gen. 8:22).

4. Man can eat flesh in his diet (Gen. 9:3,4).

5. Canaan, the son of Cush, will be a servant to the sons of Shem and Japhet (Gen. 9:25).

SPECIFIC UNCONDITIONAL COVENANTS:

IV. ABRAHAMIC COVENANT (Gen. 12:2)

To Abraham and his seed.

1. The promise of a great nation. "I will make thee a great nation" (Gen. 12:2).

2. Four personal promises to Abraham:

A. A father of many nations (Gen. 17:16).

B. I will bless thee (Gen. 13:14,15,17; Gen. 15:6; John 8:56).

C. Make thy name great (Gen. 12:2).

D. Thou shalt be a blessing (Rom. 4:1-22; Gal. 3:16).

3. Promise to the Gentiles. "I will bless them that bless thee and curse them that curseth thee" (Gen. 12:3).

V. PALESTINIAN COVENANT (Gen. 17:8;

Deut. 30:1-10):

1. Through Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

2. The land of Palestine is promised to Israel for an everlasting possession or homeland (Gen. 13:16).

3. There have been three dispossessions from the land. This shows that Israel has not yet possessed the land in the fullness of the unconditional covenant.

A. They left Canaan and went into Egypt for 215 years (Gen. 15:13,14).

B. They went into captivity in Babylon for 70 years (Jer. 25:11; 27:22).

C. The final and worldwide dispersment in A.D. 70 (Duet. 28:63-67).

4. They will be restored, never to go out again (Amos 9:14,15; Acts 15:16-18).

VI. MOSAIC COVENANT (Parenthetical Conditional Covenant):

1. Royal Law (Ex. 20:1-26).

2. Civil Law (Ex. 21:1-24).

3. Ceremonial Law (Ex. 24:12-18).

VII. DAVIDIC COVENANT (II Sam. 7:16).

1. A house (dynasty), a kingdom, and a throne forever (II Sam. 7:8-17).

VIII. THE NEW COVENANT (Jer. 31:31; Heb. 8:8):

Last Unconditional Covenant -

1. Better than the Mosaic Covenant (Heb. 7:19).

2. Better promises. The Mosaic Covenant said: "If you will" (Ex. 12:5). The New

Covenant said: "I will" (Heb. 8:8,10,12).

3. It gets rid of sin and brings in everlasting righteousness and life (St. John 3:16; Heb. 9:13,14).

Williams (from pg. 20)

I did not try to be a good boy. I did not want to be false to myself or my people."

Among his proudest moments, he said, was getting Ball State University to start hiring African American faculty members. "We fought for that and eventually we got it."

He also helped organize demonstrations and boycotts to help change the Muncie Community Schools, he said.

He worked with people like Assemblyman Hurley Goodall and Dr. Robert Foster, a Ball State professor, to promote change in Muncie. One of his greatest concerns now, he said, is to see that more young people stay in school, graduate and go on to college.

Although he is retired and busy writing books, including an autobiography, he is still concerned about Muncie. His advice to his former home city was, "Remember your roots and your commitment to God to help all the people."

Mr. Williams said although he still thinks about his relatives' violent deaths, he is no longer bitter against any race. When he was pastor here, he said, he ministered to Blacks and whites alike. "Over the years, I made many white friends. I was loved by whites all across Indiana."

"I see hope when people of all races can come together for the common good. But I'm pained at times. I would like to see leaders arise among the deprived people, the suffering people, so they can have hope. I feel pain when I see false leaders or those people who don't want to serve all the people in their community."

Lupus Singles Out Black Women

For some unknown reason, lupus is a special health problem that seems to attack young African American women of childbearing age more than any other race.

In fact, according to a recent booklet by the NIAMS Task Force on Lupus in High Risk Populations, "Most people with lupus first get it as teenagers or young adults. People of all races may get lupus. However, lupus is three times more common in Black women than in white women."

Men can also get lupus, but 90 percent of all people who get the disease are women. The disease, however, is not contagious.

Lupus occurs when something goes wrong with the body's immune system. This means the antibodies, nature's protective system, are no longer able to defend the body against viruses and germs. The

booklet said this happens when the "immune system sometimes becomes overactive and goes out of control.

"(Then) the soldiers (antibodies) attack healthy tissues in the body. This attack causes redness, pain and swelling (inflammation) in certain parts of the body. The tendency for the immune system to become overactive may run in families."

According to the booklet by NIAMS (National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases) no one knows what causes the immune system to become overactive, although in some cases "lupus becomes active after exposure to sunlight, infections or medications."

There are three kinds of the disease: systemic lupus, which affects only certain parts of the body; discoid or cutaneous, which targets the skin; and the drug-induced variety,

often caused by medicine.

The systemic kind is the most serious. It may attack the joints, skin, kidneys, lungs or brain. If it is not treated it may damage body organs. The discoid or cutaneous variety is likely to lead to red rashes on the skin, scalp or other parts of the body. The drug-induced one is caused by a small number of prescriptions. When use of the medication stops, the lupus also goes away.

"At this point lupus cannot be cured. However, in many cases, signs of the disease can be relieved. The good news," said the booklet, "is that with the correct medicine and taking care of themselves, most lupus patients can hold a job, have children and lead a full life."

There is continuing research to find a cure for lupus. "The outlook for lupus patients has greatly improved. Research doctors, supported by the Na-

tional Institutes of Health, have learned a great deal about lupus and are studying new ways to treat and, hopefully, prevent the disease. The future holds great promise for improving the health of all Americans who have lupus," said the booklet.

Signs of lupus differ from person to person but include:

- * Unexplained fever
- * Unusual loss of hair
- * A red rash or color on face, often in the shape of a butterfly across the bridge of the nose
- * Sensitivity to the sun
- * A low blood count
- * Painful or swollen joints
- * Pale or purple finger or toes from cold or stress
- * Chest pain with breathing
- * Mouth sores
- * Hallucinations or depression
- * Unexplained fits or convulsions

* Repeated miscarriages
When these signs occur together, it is recommended that the person should consult a doctor immediately. Current treatment includes aspirin, for fever and swollen joints, and creams, for rashes.

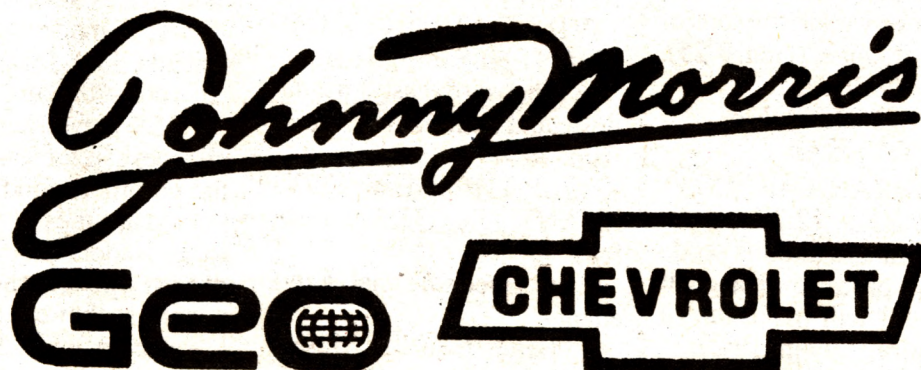
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Study Shows Growing Foreign U.S. Investment

Foreign investment is increasing in America, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce first-ever comprehensive study on foreign direct investment in the United States. The report was required by legislation passed last year that was introduced by Rep. Phil Sharp, along with Reps. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind) and Nancy Johnson (R-Conn).

The major finding of the report is that while foreign investment increased substantially during the previous decade it is still relatively small in terms of our overall economy. In most cases, the report found foreign investment to be beneficial.

"The report confirms the observations of many Hoosiers that foreign direct investment has been on the rise in our state, particularly in the automotive industry," said Sharp D-Muncie. "But it also shows that many of these new investments have provided jobs and economic growth for our communities. And this yearly report will allow community officials and citizens to monitor closely any impacts, good or bad, this investment is having on our country."

Sharp introduced his bill due to public concern about foreign investment, and the in-

ability of the federal government to produce accurate statistics and information on it.

"We simply did not have reliable information on the specific and over-all effects of foreign investment," he said.

Sharp told a Muncie town meeting that the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress "just this morning held a hearing on the report. There have been many confusing claims and counter-claims about the impacts of foreign investment in the United States. We expect to know a lot more as trade experts and economists give this report a critical examination. I will

give it a very close look when I return to Washington."

The 147-page report examines the effect of foreign investment on the U.S. economy, including jobs, international trade, research and development, and technology. It also includes detailed foreign investment industry studies of importance to the Indiana economy--such as the auto, steel, electronics, chemical and banking industries.

"The problem was not that too little information was being collected on foreign investment," Sharp said. "I discovered that at least 17 different federal agencies collected such information. The

problem was that each agency held just a piece of the puzzle, and sometimes we couldn't get a look at those pieces--let alone get the big picture. The bill we enacted last year forced the agencies to share their information and produce a single, comprehensive report for the American people and the Congress.

"Foreign investment is becoming more important to the United States and to Indiana's economy. These actions not only help us know more about such investment, but will provide us with information critical to our economic well-being, and help us get to an even playing field with foreign competitors."

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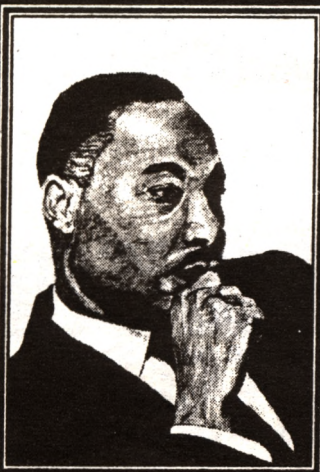


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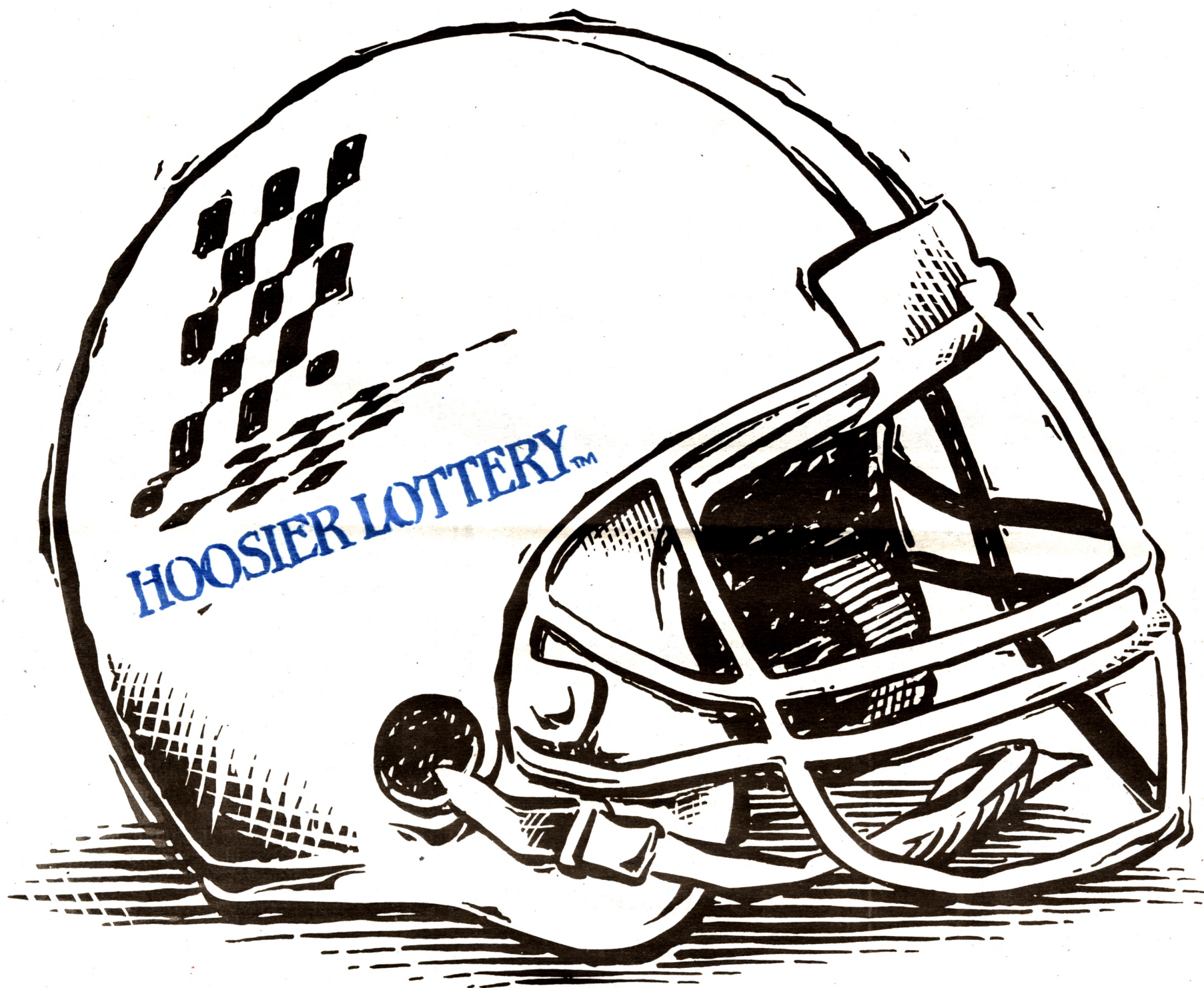
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